

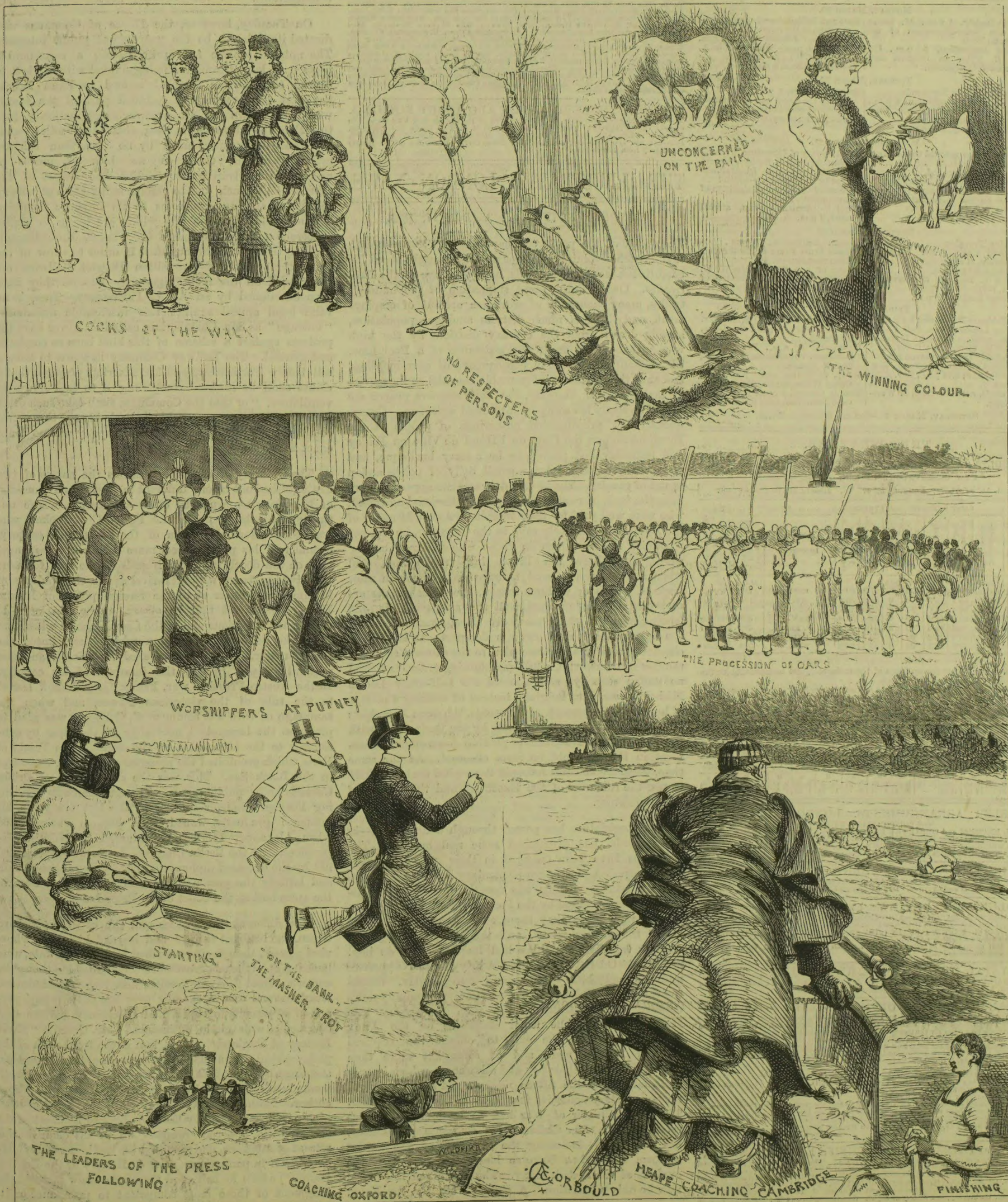
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2291.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS! SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: SKETCHES BEFORE THE RACE.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Wimbledon, the wife of Lt. W. Longstaff, Lieut.-Colonel late 1st East York Rifles, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Erdy, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. A. Anstruther Wilkinson, 12, Halford-road, Bradford, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at 86, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Charles Ingram, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Sherborne, Lord Sherborne.
On the 9th inst., at Pau, Annette, Baronne De Milanges, daughter of Sir John Head, Bart.
On the 8th inst., suddenly, Alderman Sir Thomas White, of 144, Sloane-street, and 61, Mark-lane, and late of Great West Hatch, Chigwell, Essex.
On the 11th inst., Julia Sophia (Dowager Lady) Blake, the wife of John Cuxson, Warden of Raglan Castle, Monmouthshire, in her 56th year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.	
Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday. Princess Louise born, 1849.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. S. Flood Jones; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
Morning Lessons: Exodus ix.; Matt. xxvi. Evening Lessons: Exodus xxi. or xli.; Luke xix. 28 or xx. 9-21.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Chichester, Very Rev. J. W. Burgon; 3 p.m., the Archbishop of Northumberland, Ven. G. H. Hamilton.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Moore.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake.
St. James's, noon, the Archbishop of Canterbury.	
MONDAY, MARCH 19.	
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m., M. Bertin on the Voice-Formation of the Semitic Verb.	National Indian Association, annual meeting, at the room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi.
London Institution, 5 p.m., Dr. E. B. Tylor on Original and Borrowed Civilisation.	Strand, 4 p.m.—the Hon. Sir A. Eden, K.C.S.I., in the chair.
	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, MARCH 20.	
Cambridge Hilary Term ends.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. W. D. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on Machine Tools, &c.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.	Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.	
Princess Louise married to the Marquis of Lorne, 1871.	Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Hilary Law Sittings end.	London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m., Mr. M. Conway on Disestablishment or Development—which?
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m., Mr. J. B. Smith on the Government Bankruptcy Bill.	Meteorological Society, Exhibition of Instruments, 7 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Royal Caledonian Asylum, annual court, 2 p.m.
THURSDAY, MARCH 22.	
Maunday Thursday.	London Institution, 7 p.m., Professor Ernst Pauer on Beethoven's Later Sonatas.
Whitehall Chapel, Her Majesty's Maunday, 11 a.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. W. N. Hartley on the Self-Purification of River Water.
Cambridge Term ends.	
William I., Emperor of Germany, born, 1797.	
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.	
FRIDAY, MARCH 23.	
Good Friday.—Full moon, 6.5 p.m.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Canon Barry; 3 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Bradley.
Morning Lessons: Gen. xxii. 1-20; John xviii. Evening Lessons: Isaiah liii. 13 and liii. 1; 1 Pet. ii. 1.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. R. T. Davidson, Sub-Almoner; 3 p.m., Rev. E. Inman.
Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. T. C. Collins; 3.15 p.m., Rev. A. E. Stuart.	Temple Church, 8 p.m., special service, Dean Vaughan, the Master.
St. James's, noon, the Dean of Westminster.	
SATURDAY, MARCH 24.—Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMON.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Miles.
March 4	30.642	38.9	31.7	78	0-10	47.9	30.4	ENE.	117
5	30.505	40.7	32.9	76	0	54.0	30.0	NE.	122
6	30.105	34.4	23.0	57	6	43.5	30.7	NNW.	604
7	29.864	33.7	24.3	69	6	37.4	30.4	NNW.	517
8	29.795	25.3	19.5	68	5	34.7	26.4	N. NE.	450
9	29.933	30.0	18.2	60	3	35.3	25.0	N. NE.	416
10	29.816	29.8	20.3	64	8	35.4	23.8	NNE.	344

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 30.380 ... 30.612 ... 30.166 ... 29.904 ... 29.742 ... 29.900 ... 29.818
Temperature of Air ... 38.9° ... 40.7° ... 34.4° ... 33.7° ... 25.3° ... 30.0° ... 29.8°
Temperature of Evaporation ... 36.2° ... 34.7° ... 24.3° ... 24.3° ... 19.5° ... 18.2° ... 18.2°
Direction of Wind ... ENE. ... N. ... N. ... N. ... N. ... NNE. ... NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1883.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
9 28	10 15	10 56	11 33	—	0	5 9	34	0 57	1 20	1 55	2 10	2 25	2 42

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
ALL EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual. EXTRA TRAINS FOR ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.55 p.m. train from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on March 22 and 24 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, and on GOOD FRIDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW at BRIGHTON.—EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 26.—ADDITIONAL ORDINARY TRAINS (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) will leave London Bridge and Victoria at the Special Volunteer Trains. A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN (First Class only) will leave Victoria 9.30 a.m.; returning from Brighton 4.45 p.m.
For full particulars of arrangements, for both the Public and Volunteers, see special programme and bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS daily to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the sale of tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—
• The Company's General West-End Booking Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W., and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings (under the Grand Hotel), Trafalgar-square.
• Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
• Cook's Tourist Offices, Ludgate-circus.
• Gaze's Tourist Offices, 142, Strand.
• Cayzill's Tourist Offices, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hotel).
• Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove.
• Lettis and Co., King William-street, City.
Tickets issued at these offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.
• These two Offices will remain open until 10 p.m. on March 21, 22, and 24.
For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Timebooks, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. CLOSED: will REOPEN on EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight, with a new First Part, entitled A MOUNTAIN HEIRESS; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled QUE MESS. Tunes: Week Morning Performances—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Evening Performances—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No Free.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine Humanity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE HARVEST MOON.—GLADWELL BROTHERS are now exhibiting the advanced proof of a superb Etching by Mr. R. W. Macbeth, the newly-elected A.R.A., which he has just completed from the renowned chef-d'œuvre by the late George Mason, A.R.A. Undoubtedly this is the finest etching of its kind that has been produced during the last half-century. It is a work of exquisite beauty, refinement, and tenderness. Also on view, the now celebrated "Mont Saint Michel," by Axel H. Haig; "The Mill," by David Law, after Linnell; "Viola," "Pomona," "Wedded," and other choice works. Admission, One Shilling; or by Card, which will be forwarded on application.—GLADWELL BROTHERS, the City of London Fine-Art Gallery, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
LAST FOUR DAYS of the Performance of the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
prior to the Easter Holidays.
Day performances this week, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY only.
Evening Performances up to Thursday, inclusive.
Immense success of the PAUL MARTINETT TROUPE, who will appear at every Performance.
The new Tenor, Mr. W. R. STIRLING, who created such a marked impression on the occasion of his recent Début, will also sing at every Performance.
GRAND PREPARATIONS FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS are in progress.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, F. C. Leader.—On MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1883, and EVERY EVENING, will be performed the Grand Fantastic Comic Opera, entitled A TRIP TO THE MOON (Voyage dans la Lune). Music by Offenbach. New English Version by Henry S. Leigh. Orchestra and Chorus augmented and under the direction of Mr. G. Jacob. The Grand Ballets arranged and produced by M. A. Bertrand. Costumes from new designs by M. Wilhelm, Miss Fisher, and Mons. and Madame Alias. The Properties by M. Buckley. Machinery by Mr. Sloman. Scenery by Mr. A. Callcott, Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Perkins. Chorus Master, Mr. Unia. Stage Manager, Mr. Frank Hall. The Opera produced under the Direction of Mr. G. Jacob. Principal Artists:—Miss Annie Allan, Miss Olga Morini, Miss Marie Williams, Miss Jessie Mayland, Miss Marion Browning, Miss Lulu du Cane, Miss Inez Harland, Miss Eva Miles, Miss Letty Lind, Miss Alice Mowbray, Miss Violet Clayton, Miss Lizzie Nelson, Miss Addie Wilson, Miss Darnott, Miss Nellie Brown, Miss Howard, Miss Florence Montague, Miss Evelyn May, and Miss Anna Barnardell; Messrs. Julian Cross, E. Rosenthal, P. Thorn, T. H. Paul, C. Power, Marchant, J. Humphries, J. Neville, C. Collini, Bury, H. Grahame, and Lionel Rignold. Premières Danseuses:—Mlle. Adeline Rossi (assoluto), Mlle. Theodora de Gillert, Mlle. Delina Zauli, Mlle. Franceschina Sampietro, Mlle. Consuelo de la Brayère (assoluto), and Enea, the Flying Dove. Second Premières Danseuses:—Miss C. Gerrish, Miss R. Hennell, Miss Patti, and Miss Sismondi. The Box-Office is now open, under the direction of Mr. Potter, from Ten till Five. No charge for booking. Prices from One Shilling to £3 3s. Doors open at 7.30, commence at Eight.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
From Monday, the 19th, to Friday, March 23 (inclusive) this Theatre will be closed. On SATURDAY MORNING Next, March 24, at Two (150th Performance), Evening at 7.45, and Every Evening after, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Daily from Ten to Five.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1883.

The events of the past week have shown clearly enough that French revolutions cannot now be brought about by tumultuous meetings in Paris, as in the days of the Baricades. Owing to the great stagnation of the building trades, many thousands of workmen are out of employment, and there is much distress among a population, largely drawn from the country districts by the high wages, that cannot evoke the assistance of a Poor Law. The difficulty is chronic in consequence of over-building, and thus there is much inflammable material at the service of demagogues. Happily, the Paris *ouvriers* proper are not to be easily led away by interested agitators. Consequently the preconcerted gatherings of people at the Invalides and on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville on Friday and Saturday last proved to be a sorry burlesque, and were easily dispersed by a small body of police and a squad of cavalry. The so-called Anarchists appear to have been the tools of reactionaries and professional agitators, who were well paid for their trouble. As the Minister of the Interior significantly said in the Chamber, he did not recognise real workmen in those who pillaged bakers' shops, and threw the bread into the gutter, and when arrested were found to have sixty francs in their pockets. With or without reason, the Bonapartists are suspected of having instigated the abortive riots, and leading members of the party are closely watched. That the agitation has died away is due partly to its hollow character, and in a measure also to the discreet action of the Government, who, while maintaining order, exercised no undue severity, and allowed the half-crazy Louise Michel to escape to Belgium, instead of making a martyr of her. For the present, at all events, the sham Anarchists have been covered with ridicule by the Paris press, with few exceptions. No means of putting down such a movement in France could be more effectual. At the same time, there are volcanic forces in the capital that are likely to tax the resources of the Executive and the wisdom of the Legislature.

Our Legislature has passed through a dull week—in other words, has dispatched some real business. The Commons have been engaged in their proper work—voting supplies, mostly Supplementary Estimates, to pass which a Saturday sitting was necessary, owing to obstinate resistance offered by the Parnellites to the Irish votes. It was imperative that these sums should be granted before the Easter recess, and the fear of losing part of their traditional holiday had its due effect on hon. members. On Saturday night nearly two and a quarter millions had been voted, and on Monday, thanks to the new Rules, which prevent preliminary discussion, Lord Hartington was able, in a very thin House, to make the usual statement on the Army Estimates, and in the end to obtain the required vote of 137,632 men, and of somewhat more than four millions for their pay and allowances, which is only an instalment of the fifteen millions and a half required for our military defensive force during the ensuing year. The new Minister of War had to explain the various reforms which Mr. Childers, his energetic predecessor, has originated—including the abolition of the scarlet uniform which has been so long associated with the exploits of the British Army. The "thin red line" will now be only a tradition. A similar vote for the Navy, and a vote on account for other purposes, will be required

of her Majesty's faithful Commons before they are set free for their Easter vacation.

The Prime Minister, who since he has appeared in the House of Commons has wisely left much of the hard work to his subordinates, gives the House the option of adjourning on Tuesday or Thursday next. The hint conveyed in this alternative is not likely to be lost. There will be a real dispatch of business prior to Tuesday next. But when the Easter holidays come—and they are to last only ten days—there will be little for Ministers to look back upon with satisfaction. Five weeks will have been more or less wasted. No Government measure has yet been read a second time; the bill for constituting a great metropolitan municipality has not been even introduced; the Tenants' Compensation Bill remains in the background; and there is some excuse for delaying the formation of the two Grand Committees, as there are no measures to submit to their critical investigation. After Easter, besides the Budget proposals, the Government will probably have to face a resolution condemning the increasing expenditure of the country, which may chance to bring about perilous combinations.

On Tuesday, however, the House of Commons vindicated its claim to be the guardian of public interests. The notable scheme for appropriating a considerable portion of land through Epping Forest with a view to extend the railway from Chingford to High Beech, the most picturesque and secluded part of the forest was voted down by an overwhelming majority (230 to 82). The distance is less than two miles, and, the forest being surrounded by no less than thirteen railway stations, there is no lack of means of access to its sylvan scenery. But the defeat of the scheme is as much due to public indignation at railway selfishness and aggression as to its intrinsic demerits. The nine ugly smoke-shafts which are being so hastily constructed along the line of the Thames Embankment, spoiling that grand thoroughfare in order to allow of the ventilation of the Metropolitan District Railway, are condemned all the more vigorously because they have been sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. There is no valid legal appeal against this intolerable nuisance—"outrage" as Mr. Chamberlain calls it. Never have the protests against a scheme of this kind been so emphatic and general. The Railway Company happens to have a bill before Parliament, and Mr. Marriott proposes that a clause shall be inserted compelling it to pull down its ventilators, "or that the Committee shall take such other steps as shall appear reasonable." Probably the threatened coercion will suffice, though the Company will no doubt exact heavy compensation.

The Obituary of the week contains the names of two distinguished but utterly different men—one a diplomatist of European renown; the other a historian, whose untimely loss is deeply deplored. Prince Gortschakoff, who was born before the dawn of the nineteenth century, commenced his public career more than sixty years ago, and, on the death of Count Nesselrode, he was for more than twenty years without a rival as the chief adviser of his Imperial master as to the foreign policy of Russia. It is to his credit that he strove—though in vain—to change the imperious will of the Czar Nicholas when bent upon the policy of aggression which precipitated the Crimean war. But he strenuously, skilfully, and also without scruple, upheld the interests of his country. In the Austro-Prussian war, Prince Gortschakoff leaned to the side of the victorious Power, and when the campaign of 1870 was commenced, Germany was glad to purchase the benevolent neutrality of the Czar by consenting to the abrogation of the clause in the Treaty of Paris which prohibited the presence of Russian war-ships in the Black Sea. This was the culmination of Prince Gortschakoff's public career. Though nominally remaining Foreign Minister till within the last few years, his influence gradually waned, and became extinguished when Alexander II. was assassinated by Nihilist desperadoes. At the Berlin Congress Russia was represented not by the deceased diplomatist, but by Count Schuvaloff, and latterly the pacific policy of M. de Giers has been in the ascendant at the Court of St. Petersburg.

How different the qualities and life of John Richard Green, the brilliant scholar and learned historian, whose vital powers, though circumscribed by relentless fate, were lavished upon the one great work which filled his thoughts, and who, amid decaying health, that engendered chronic weariness and cast a shadow over life in its prime, preserved a serenity of mind and affectionate nature that charmed a wide circle of friends. Mr. Green's "Short History of England" placed him in the front rank of the philosophical exponents of history, a reputation more than sustained by his "Making of England;" much of both works being rewritten by the conscientious and fastidious author. Nothing could be more touching than the little picture photographed by the Rev. Brooke Lambert of the accomplished historian propped up in his chair in his retreat at Mentone, and spending the last hours of his fast-ebbing life in perfecting a work ("History of the English People") which he had good reason to know satisfied the judgment of those most competent to pronounce on it, but did not satisfy himself.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Anderson's Bill for the suppression of the "tournaments of doves" had not been read a second time in the Commons when these "Echoes" went to press last week. The bill has now successfully undergone the ordeal of second reading, and, I suppose, will go without misadventure through Committee, be read a third time, and pass. "La Reyne le veut"—is not that the traditional formula pronounced at the table of the Peers when the Royal assent is signified to a bill?—will form a graciously appropriate sequel to the understood, although not articulated, censure "La Princesse ne veut pas," recently visited on pigeon-shooting at Hurlingham and elsewhere.

Lord Randolph Churchill is *impayable*. In the course of an animated debate on Mr. Anderson's measure, the honourable, noble, and volatile member for Woodstock said that pigeon-shooting was a "Radical sport," and that it was not more than fifty years old. Excellent Lord Randolph. I will say little about the "Radicalism" of pigeon-shooting. Radicals, it is well known, are a very wicked race; and I am afraid that, were all the evidence fully brought home to them, it would be found that Spring-heeled Jack and the Little Unknown were both Radicals, and that it was the Radicals who were at the back of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi,—who invented the Income Tax, caused the Irish potato famine, set the Thames on fire, and murdered Eliza Grimwood. A pestilent crew.

But as regards the shooting of trapped pigeons being a "sport" only half a century old. Admirable Lord Randolph. I remarked last week that I knew nothing whatever about sporting; but I am an assiduous collector of bygone sporting, as I am of "horsey," literature. It happens that pigeon-shooting from traps is frequently mentioned in old magazines as an amusement both fashionable and popular in England in the last century. Did Lord Randolph, I wonder, ever read "The Book of Sports and Mirror of Life," published some fifty years ago? The compiler of this chronicle was Pierce Egan: not the recently deceased author of "The Poor Girl," "The Flower of the Flock," and other thrilling romances in the *London Journal*, but his father, the Pierce Egan of "Life in London" and "Boxiana" fame, who died about a little more than thirty years ago. I knew both Pierces, very well.

In the "Book of Sports" I find the following quotation from the *Old Sporting Magazine* for February, 1793:—

The great celebrity of this sport, in which some of the finest shots in England are so frequently engaged, encourages us to communicate an account of its fashionable influence and increasing prevalence as a subject applicably entitled to a place in our sporting receptacle.

The "Radical" sport was thus "fashionable" ninety years ago. Forty years afterwards, when Pierce Egan wrote, the Red House, Battersea, was the principal resort for pigeon-shooting of the personages whom Pierce dubs "swells." Mark the date, in the interests of the Chronology of Slang. Among the "swells" at the Red House are mentioned the Duke of Richelieu, Lords Sefton, Jersey, and Belfast, "and several other persons of distinction." All Radicals, of course. "A military band may be found here, at times, to enliven the scene."

Pigeon-shooting has even its anthology. Pierce, or Pierce's poet, bursts into verse over the Tournament of Doves! Sings the bard—

There's no rural sport surpasses
Pigeon-shooting, circling glasses,
Fill the crystal goblet up,
Fill the crystal goblet up,
No game laws can ever thwart us,
Nor qui tams nor habeas corpus,
For our license Venus grants.
Let's be grateful, here's a bumper
For our bounty, here's a bumper!

The rhyming of "thwart us" with "habeas corpus" is ingenious. But in the last stanza the bard becomes tragical.

Pigeons swift as wind abounding,
Detonating guns resounding,
See the tow'ring victims fall.
With Apollo science vying
View the heaps of dead and dying
Fore'd to pay the debt of nature.
Matters it—or soon or later?
Fill the crystal goblet up.

The italics are mine. Pierce's poet was, however, not quite right in his law. Pigeon-shooting has more than once been brought under legal censure. By the 1st of James I., cap. xxvii., shooting or destroying pigeons by other means is punishable on the evidence of two witnesses, by a fine of twenty shillings for every bird killed or taken; and by the 2nd of George III., cap. xxix., the offence may be proved by one witness, and the fine is twenty shillings, payable to the prosecutor. Shooting or killing pigeons within a certain distance of the pigeon-house renders the offender liable to forfeiture. When were these Acts repealed?

Mem.: If anybody ventured to shoot at a pigeon in St. Petersburg or Moscow the mob would probably rise and hang the "sportsman" to the nearest lamp-post. The Russians have a superstitious reverence for this beautiful and harmless bird. And, after all, who in England would wilfully kill a robin redbreast?

The North Metropolitan Tramways Bill has been thrown out by a majority of thirty-nine in the House of Commons. So Oxford-street, threatened with the invasion of tram-cars, is, for the present, safe. Unfortunately, only for the present. Tramways—an inestimable boon in the great outer boulevards of the metropolis—are, in the heart of London, and especially in streets full of fashionable shops, more or less of a nuisance, and a dangerous nuisance to boot. But the tramway companies will continue to apply to Parliament for increased powers, Session after Session; and some day or another Oxford-street and Holborn—perhaps also Regent-street and Piccadilly, will be "griddled." It is as unwise to apply M. Pouchet's memorable "Jamais!" to social contingencies as to

political ones. Tramways all over London are, I fear, the inevitable. The most that we can do is to try and stave off the wholesale Americanisation of our thoroughfares as long as we possibly can.

Mem.: I have heard that at Venice people are talking of the feasibility of draining and filling up all the smaller canals so as to promote vehicular locomotion in the City of the Sea. Were such a disastrous project consummated, one of the first acts of the Venetians would be to demand "un tramvai." Already the Romans have got one to Tivoli.

Should workhouse children be permitted to have toys? People of Mr. Brouderby's way of thinking may opine that if our small paupers were indulged with playthings, they would forthwith proceed to demand to be fed on turtle soup with a gold spoon. It seems, nevertheless, that the master of the Wisbeach Workhouse, acting under the orders of the chairman of the Board of Guardians, recently expended the enormous sum of three shillings and threepence for the purchase of toys for the sick children in the infirmary. The district auditor disallowed this flagitious item; but the Local Government Board has "proposed to hold that the expenditure was within the legal powers of the guardians, and the auditor will be communicated with with a view to a reversal of his decision." Thus the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain in his place in Parliament. I wonder how much money has been spent in stationery—to say nothing of red tape—over this momentous matter of three and threepence worth of toys. Meanwhile, I am drinking the health of the chairman of the Wisbeach Board of Guardians and the master of the workhouse in wine of antimony and syrup of squills, both very good "taps" when you have anything the matter with your chest.

"How cold it has been!" That used to be a common advertisement. But I should like to see another interrogative advertisement addressed to coal-merchants. "Do you raise your prices when the weather unexpectedly turns cold?" What would be the answer? Would it be a rejoicing "We do. We do"; or should we hear anything about "the restriction of the out-put of coal?" On the 8th of March "best Wallsends" were twenty-five shillings a ton; on the 14th they were twenty-six shillings. The coincidence of the piercingly cold weather with the "popping on" of an extra shilling to our black diamonds affords matter for curious reflection. But it is all on account of the "restricted out-put of coal," I suppose.

"I. R. W." (Lincoln's-inn-fields) writes:—

The German names on the titlepage of the New York *Puck* have misled you. The proprietor is two in descent from a German, and he dislikes Germany and the Germans.

Very well. But, taking up the last number of the witty and humorous periodical which has come to hand, I find that it is published by Messrs. Keppler and Schwarzmann; that the illustrations are respectively signed Keppler, Oppen, and Graitz, and that the chromolithographers of the cartoons are Messrs. Mayer, Merkel, and Ottman. Are these very Teutonically named gentlemen all "two in descent" from Germans? Another of the *Puck* artists adopts the signature of Gilliam. That is, I admit, not a German name.

From the Hague a correspondent writes to ask for information respecting the company of Merchant Adventurers mentioned a week or two since in connection with turtle soup. This is all I have been able to unearth respecting the ancient Guild in question. In the "Remembrancia of the City of London" (p. 92) there is cited, under date of June 27, 1595, a letter from the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, giving an account of the proceedings taken by his Lordship's direction against the Company of Merchant Adventurers for the disbursement of the sum of fifty pounds required "in trust," by Captain Swann, for the charges of shipping certain poor men to the Low Countries.

From a foot-note appended to this abstract I learn that the Merchant Adventurers were thought to be the oldest of all the trading companies:—

Having obtained extensive privileges in 1296 from John, Duke of Brabant, they established themselves at Antwerp, and were soon joined by a number of wealthy merchants in the various cities and maritime towns; Edward III. encouraged them in this country, and Edward IV. granted them a charter of incorporation. This was subsequently confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. In 1515 they held their meetings at Founders' Hall, Lothbury.

At page 379 of the "Remembrancia" the Merchant Adventurers are in some slight trouble with the Government for importing corn into France during a time of scarcity in England; and at page 527 the Company (A.D. 1619) are at issue with the Court of Aldermen respecting the sale to the City of two thousand pounds' worth of gunpowder at elevenpence a pound, lately received from Hamburg. In the "Memorials of the Guild of Merchant Taylors" the Company (page 545) are desirous (9th September, 1611) to lend the Merchant Adventurers six hundred pounds for six months at eight per cent. The Adventurers seem not to like the loan on such terms, and decline it; whereupon the Court of Assistants of the Merchant Taylors lent the six hundred pounds to Sir Baptist Hicks and Edward Bates for six months at nine per cent. In the "Liber Albus" there is no allusion, that I can find, to the "Merchant Adventurers," but reference is made to certain "Merchant Strangers." When the Adventurers faded away I do not know, for I have no History of all the London Companies. In Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London" the Merchant Adventurers are cursorily mentioned with the Merchants of the Staple and the Steelyard, and the Mercers' Company as frequent lenders of money to "our Kings." In Strype's "Stow" it is only said that the Company had a grant of arms in 1616 from Sir William Leger, Garter, and W. Camden, Clarencieux, and that their motto is "Reddite cuique suum." To which Strype, writing in 1720, adds "Extinct," and nothing more.

A portentous batch of documents reaches me from Boston, Massachusetts, containing the information that in September next a grand exhibition, consisting exclusively of Foreign arts, products, and manufactures, is to be opened at "the Hub of the Universe," and is to continue open not less than three months. The exhibition building is centrally situated, and has been erected at a cost of a quarter of a million of dollars; and it presents over seven acres of floor space available for exhibitors. The Exhibition has the distinct approval of the Government of the United States, and "the commendation and auspices" of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; his Excellency General Benjamin Butler, Governor of the State of Massachusetts; the Mayor of Boston, the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States, and several Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

Oh, Rare Ben Butler! I should like to see the erst terrible hero of Charleston and New Orleans open a peaceful Congress of Arts and Industry at Boston. I missed visiting the "Hub" on my last visit to the States; and "Bosting" must have grown immensely since I was last there, in the year '63. The idea of an exclusively foreign exhibition is certainly a very ingenious and almost a novel one.

"I. B. C." (Huddersfield) points out that the temporary blinding of a hawk by sewing its eyelids together is called "seeling" and not "feeling," as I put it last week. As my correspondent conjectures, I was misled by the long s (ſ) at the beginning of the word "seeling" in the old book which I was quoting. I should have remembered

Come, seeling night,
Scarſ up the tender eye of pitiful day,

in "Macbeth," and "Wise gods sele our eyes" in "Antony and Cleopatra."

An esteemed correspondent at Calcutta, Mr. Sambhu C. Mookerjee, writes to tell me that he has started a journal "in the great and almost universal English language," the title of which new literary venture is "Reis and Rayyet," the meaning of which is "Prince and Peasant." The diction of "Reis and Rayyet" will, Mr. Mookerjee hopes, be understood in England, making allowance for the occasional occurrence of a more or less obscure Indian or Anglo-Indian allusion or expression. I beg to assure Mr. Sambhu C. Mookerjee, with my compliments, that when "Reis and Rayyet" (which sounds like something good to eat) comes to hand I will read it with the greatest care and speak of it as I find it.

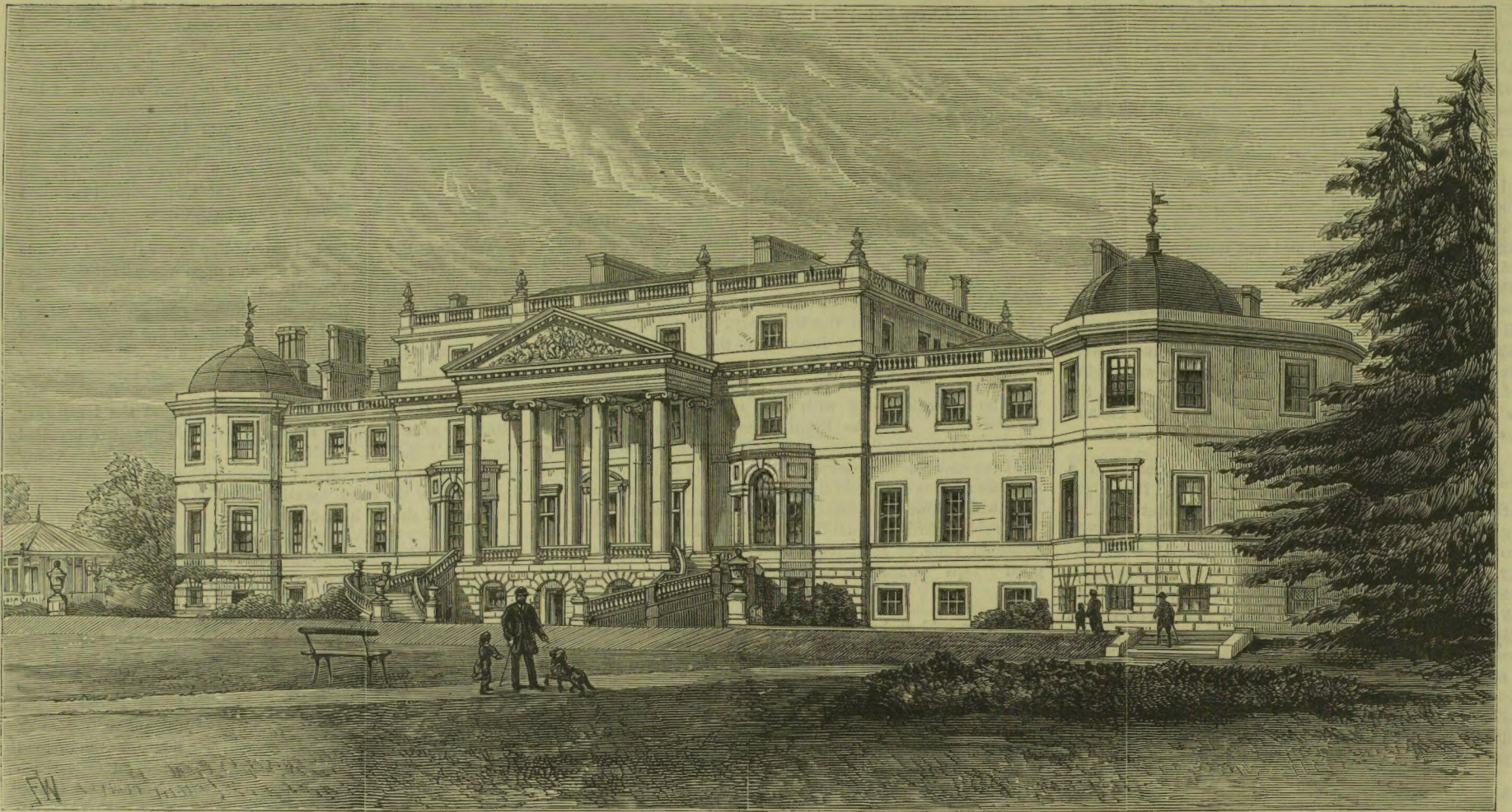
The Hero of Waterloo's cocked hat! "Retired Major" is so good as to tell me that he possesses a series of thirty-four etchings of "Illustrations of the Battle of Waterloo," from the original sketches of "Captain George Jones, a Near Observer." Was this the well-known George Jones, R.A., who bore a curiously close resemblance to the Great Duke, which resemblance he enhanced by his general "make up" in the way of civilian costume? You remember that in "Pendennis" the delightful Major is not averse from "making up" as the Great Captain of the Age. The etchings of which my correspondent speaks were published in 1816, and in none of the sketches in which the Duke appears is his cocked hat surmounted by feathers. The only ornament to the hat is what appears to be a cockade. On the other hand, many of the staff officers, Sir Thomas Picton, General Lord Hill, Major-General Ponsonby, &c., wear plumed hats. Field-Marshal Blücher also wears a plume.

Mem.: Is there not a story of the Duke being terribly scandalised by the flaunting plumes worn by the Commissariat officers in the Peninsula, and, in a very summary manner, plucking those gentlemen of their feathers?

There has been a controversy in the *Pall Mall Gazette* about "pluck" and "plucky" in the sense of bravery. Pluck ceased to be a slang term about the time of the Crimean War; but I am inclined to think that it was a good old English word long before it degenerated (as old English "dodge" has also done) into slang. And I doubt whether it has anything to do with the "internal arrangements" of an animal. I would rather think it akin to the verb "to pluck up," since I read in Knolles' "Historie of the Turkes"—"He willed them to pluck up their hearts and make all things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they would with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice."

Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mus. Doc. Oxon and Cantab, presided on Tuesday at the one hundred and forty-fifth annual festival of the Royal Society of Musicians. It was an entirely representative gathering; and at least three fourths of the guests were, I should say, professional musicians, and comprised some of the most renowned professors of the glorious art. Arthur Sullivan's speech on behalf of the Charity was full of genuine humour and pathos as genuine; and the result of his eloquence was, I am glad to say, a collection of more than eight hundred pounds. Mr. John Hollingshead, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. Charles Dickens, and Professor Macfarren were also among the after-dinner speakers. The gallery was full of ladies, who had something else to listen to besides the speaking; for there was a splendid display of vocal and instrumental music during the evening, Madame Patey entrancing the audience with her superb rendering of the Creation Hymn of Beethoven; Mr. Edward Lloyd winning golden opinions in a pathetic ballad; Madame Frickenhaus magnificently executing a pianoforte piece; and the London Vocal Union singing the "National Anthem" and "Non Nobis" in a style that I should very much have liked the intelligent foreigner (who says that we are not a musical people) to hear. The oddest thing was that the two hundred musicians present all made frantic attempts to encore every one of the musical performances. And yet they say that grocers' assistants are not fond of plums, and that the young ladies at the pastry-cooks' rarely eat Bath buns and do not care for jam tarts.

G. A. S.



WROTHAM PARK, BARNET (SOUTH-WEST FRONT), SEAT OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD: DESTROYED LAST WEEK BY FIRE.

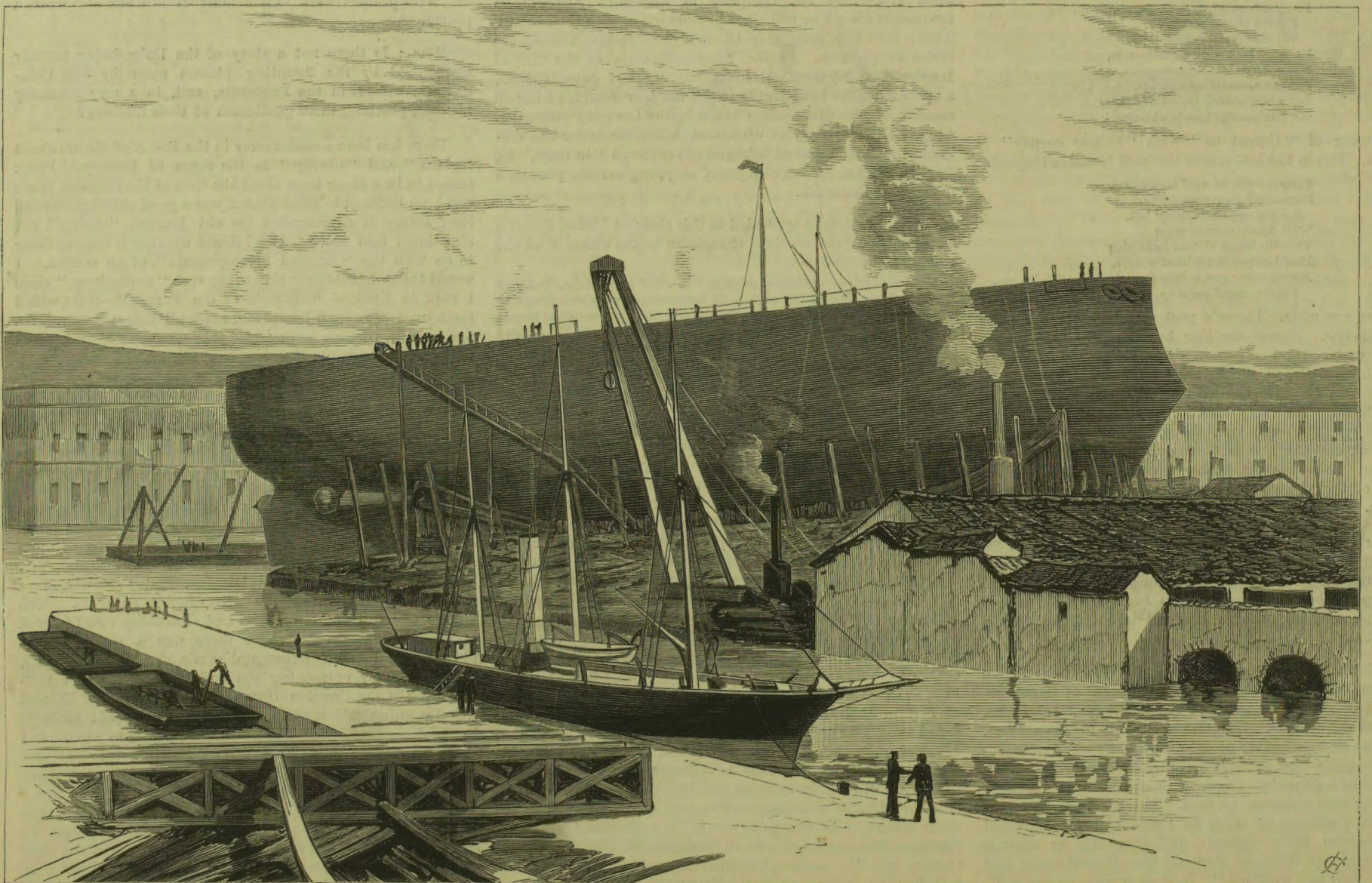
BURNING OF WROTHAM PARK HOUSE.

With much regret, last week, it was known that the fine old mansion situated in Wrotham Park, the seat of the Earl of Strafford, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday. This park is in the parish of South Mimms, Middlesex, about a mile north of High Barnet. The building, which was in the Classical Italian style, was built by Admiral John Byng, in 1754, from the designs of Ware, the architect. In Mr. Thorne's "Hand-book to the Environs of London" it is described as "a spacious semi-classic structure, of the style which prevailed towards the middle of the last century; it consists of a centre and wings, with recessed tetrastyle portico, and a pediment, level

with the second storey, in the tympanum of which are the Byng arms." The third storey was comparatively a recent addition; it was erected by the present Earl, shortly after he came to the estate. This house bore a strong resemblance to Southill, in Bedfordshire, another seat of the Byngs in the last century. The name of this house was derived from Wrotham, near Sevenoaks, Kent, where was the most ancient seat of the Byng family. The principal front of the mansion looked to the west, commanding fine views across the park, towards Elstree and Watford; this part of the building is shown in our Illustration. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have arisen in the box-room over the central hall. It was first observed by a workman, who saw

smoke issuing from the roof; a strong gale of wind quickened the progress of the flames, during seven or eight hours, so that the entire building was gutted, leaving only the bare walls standing. We are glad, however, to learn that the greater part of the furniture, the entire contents of the library, all the old family pictures, the plate, and documents of family interest have been saved.

There are two ennobled branches of the Byng family. The titles of Baron Byng and Viscount Torrington were conferred, in 1721, upon Admiral George Byng, of Wrotham, in Kent, for his distinguished naval services. One of his younger sons, born in 1704, was the unfortunate Admiral John Byng, who, in 1757, fell a victim to an unjust sentence,



THE GREAT ITALIAN CITADEL-SHIP LEPANTO, READY FOR LAUNCHING AT LEGHORN.



PRINCESS BEATRICE PRESENTING PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF THE BLOOMSBURY FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

for what was proved and acknowledged to be a mere error of judgment in the conduct of his command. Another son, Robert Byng, of the first Viscount Torrington was Governor of Barbadoes; his eldest son, Mr. George Byng, of Wrotham Park, Middlesex, was M.P. for Middlesex during fifty-six years; his third son, Field Marshal Sir John Byng, G.C.B., one of the most distinguished officers in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, was elevated to the peerage, in 1835, as Baron Strathford, and in 1847 was created Viscount Enfield and Earl of Strathford. The son of that gallant officer is the present Earl of Strathford, having succeeded his father in 1860, but having been summoned to the House of Lords, in the Barony of Strathford, during his father's lifetime; which example was followed, in 1874, by calling Lord Enfield, formerly M.P. for Middlesex, to the Upper House.

Our View of Wrotham Park mansion is from a photograph by Mr. F. Downer, of Watford.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The annual contest between the eight-oar crews of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge has taken place this week on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake; but it was fixed for such an hour, on Thursday afternoon, that we cannot record the actual result at the present writing. A later edition of our Journal will contain this piece of news, which is eagerly awaited by a large number of our readers, and by all classes of people in London.

Our Extra Supplement, with an ornamental design printed in the Dark Blue and Light Blue Colours of the rival University Crews, presents the portraits of the eighteen gentlemen, the sixteen oarsmen and the two coxswains, engaged in this year's race. The name of each gentleman will be found beneath his portrait; but it is convenient here to give the complete list of each crew. The names and latest weights of the Oxford crew are as follows:—

	st.	lb.
G. C. Bourne, New College (bow)	10	11½
2. R. S. de Havilland, Corpus Christi	11	4
3. G. S. Fort, Hertford	12	0
4. E. L. Puxley, Brasenose	12	5½
5. D. H. McLean, New College	13	2½
6. A. R. Paterson, New Inn Hall	13	1
7. G. Q. Roberts, Hertford	11	1
L. R. West, New Inn Hall (stroke)	11	0
E. H. Lyon, New Inn Hall (cox.)	8	1½

The names and latest weights of the Cambridge crew are as follows:—

	st.	lb.
R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity (bow)	10	7
2. F. W. Fox, First Trinity	12	2
3. C. W. Moore, Christ's	11	13
4. P. W. Atkin, Jesus	12	1
5. F. E. Churchill, Third Trinity	13	4
6. S. Swann, Trinity Hall	12	12
7. S. Fairbairn, Jesus	13	4
F. C. Meyrick, Trinity Hall (stroke)	11	7
P. L. Hunt, Cavendish (cox.)	8	1

The two crews have been engaged, as is customary, in daily training or practising over some part of the course, either in the morning or the afternoon, since they came to occupy their quarters at Putney. Each boat has been attended by its special tutor or "coach," who zealously watched the performance of his crew, and gave them such instructions or admonitions as he thought fit. Steam-launches, and a variety of rowing boats, have conveyed a number of spectators, more or less interested in the approaching contest, to witness these preparatory trials, upon which it is needless to comment when the result will so soon be decided. The Sketches on our front page are intended rather to illustrate the popularity of this affair with the multitude of Londoners, and some humorous incidents that might be observed on the banks of the river. Another illustration is the "Scene in a Garden at Putney," where three charming girls are found looking on at the great race of Thursday afternoon.

Our Portraits of the two University Crews are from photographs by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Cambridge and Oxford, also of London, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Aldershot, and Yorktown.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

We present an illustration of an interesting ceremony which took place in the theatre of the London University on Saturday last, when H.R.H. Princess Beatrice presented the prizes gained during the past year by the students of the Female School of Art, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury. Her Royal Highness, who was attended by Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Miss Pitt, and Major Edwards, C.B., was presented on her arrival with a bouquet by Miss Constance Wood—a second year Queen's scholar.

Sir E. Bailey read the report of the honorary secretary (Mr. F. Bennock), from which it appeared that during the past year the school had fully maintained its high character in all the classes, under the direction of Miss Louisa Gann, and had again secured the distinguished honour of obtaining a gold medal in the national competition.

Princess Beatrice then distributed the prizes, amongst the recipients being the winners of the National Gold Medal (Ethel Chapman Nisbet) and ten other silver and bronze medals; the Queen's scholarship, and gold medal; and the Princess of Wales, Gilchrist, Clothworkers', and Baroness Burdett-Coutts's scholarships. Upon the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Mundella, M.P., congratulated the managers and pupils of the school upon the presence of her Royal Highness to give the prizes that day. The school now stood fourth in the list of those which had been most successful in the national competitions. The three in advance were the Art Training School at South Kensington; the great school at Lambeth, which had done so much for the cultivation of art as applied to the pottery industry; and the school of Nottingham, the town with which he had been so long connected, and which had derived from its school almost incalculable benefit to its lace industry. He was glad to find that so much of the work done by the students was industrial and decorative, because, after all, the real object of the Government grants was to encourage art as applied to manufactures and industry. It was not only for the value of art as applied to industry, but also as opening up a larger field of employment for women, that training was of great value. In Paris technical instruction was imparted gratuitously to thousands of young women, practically at the expense of the schools and the municipality. They could hardly expect the municipality of London—not even the new municipality which the Home Secretary hoped to create—to devote any portion of the public taxes to the art-training of the country; but he trusted that the great City companies, which had existed for so many centuries, and which had such an important connection with the industries of the nation, would be stimulated by what was being done not only in France, but in Germany, Austria, and throughout the Continent of Europe. Her Royal Highness had materially contributed to that end by the interest she had manifested in the Female School of Art; and he hoped that the work which was being accomplished in that valuable institution would be an incentive to students elsewhere.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen said he looked forward to the day when women would be employed generally in the artistic branches of the national industries.

The Bishop of Rochester and Mr. T. Armstrong also spoke, and the proceedings were brought to a close with a vote of thanks to Princess Beatrice for attending. This is not the first time her Royal Highness has performed a graceful public act of this kind. In June last year, at St. James's Hall, Princess Beatrice distributed prizes to pupil teachers and scholars of the metropolitan schools who had won the awards for essays on "Kindness to the Lower Creation," presented by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE ITALIAN WAR-SHIP LEPANTO.

The ceremony of launching this most powerful ship of the Italian Navy has been appointed to take place at Leghorn tomorrow (Sunday), in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy. We are indebted to Mr. A. Percy Inglis, the Acting British Consul at that port, for a Sketch of the enormous vessel lying ready to be launched in the builders' yard, that of Messrs. Orlando Brothers. In the construction of the Duilio and the Dandolo, which were double-screw turret-ships of the Monitor type, each carrying four 100-ton guns of Sir William Armstrong's manufacture, mounted in two turrets, the Italian Navy considerably surpassed anything yet supplied to the Royal Navy of Great Britain. But the Italia and the Lepanto, apparently, are very much more formidable; their dimensions being as follow:—Length, 122 metres (or 403 ft.); greatest breadth, not reckoning the armour, 22 metres 28 centimetres; height at the middle section, 15 metres 20 centimetres; medium depth of immersion, 8 metres 48 centimetres; tonnage, about 15,000. The Lepanto will have four 100-ton guns in a central armoured redoubt, and eighteen 4½-ton guns in the battery. There are two screws, each moved by two engines and three cylinders on the Penn system; twenty-six boilers, and six funnels. The indicated horsepower is 18,000; the expected speed is seventeen miles. There are only two masts, which serve for signalling. Side armour being altogether abolished, the system of defence consists in the cellular deck of the first battery, the armour of the main deck, the iron-casing of the funnels and passages for projectiles, and the armour of the redoubt containing the four cannon. The Lepanto is 22 metres longer than the Duilio and Dandolo, and will have 4000 more tonnage, about 8000 extra horsepower, and a covered battery of eighteen cannon, which the above-named ships have not. The Lepanto will therefore be much more powerful. As much as possible, she will preserve the type of a frigate, differing here also from the Dandolo and Duilio. She will cost about twenty-four millions of francs. Having been constructed in a private dockyard, her hull will cost the Government much less than that of the Italia, which was built in a Government dockyard. The launch might be attended with some difficulties, for it will be necessary to stop the ship as soon as she floats by means of large chains to prevent her from running against the opposite side of the basin, only eighty metres distant. But the report that it will be an expensive work to get her out of the basin when once afloat is exaggerated, it being only necessary temporarily to remove the floating bridge of the dock. At the moment of launching the hull will weigh about 4000 tons. The Lepanto was commenced in September, 1877, and about 500 workmen have been constantly employed in her construction.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

The downward course of the money market has received a sharp check in connection with an outburst of stringency in New York. The exchange on London fell to the gold-moving point, and in three days as much as £540,000 of gold was taken from the Bank of England for export. Some amounts were also acquired on the Continent. The knowledge that aid was coming to this substantial extent immediately afforded relief to the American market, and the exchange has now recovered to quite a neutral position. As usual on such occasions, some members of the money and stock markets at once lost their heads, speaking of the probability of the efflux reaching dangerous dimensions, and demanding an immediate advance in the Bank rate. Happily, the experienced and staid men of business who preside over our chief institution are not easily panic-stricken, and there is not now probably a man in either the money or stock markets who would admit he had been in the least disturbed by the experience of last week.

Dearer money is always against Consols, and they have been a little weak of late, and the markets generally are now less buoyant than they were at the beginning of last week. A gold scare always also checks speculative buying, and since that influence has lost prominence we have had bad weather as regards railway and telegraphic communication, and some effect has been produced by the fresh attempt at rioting in Paris. As regards the latter subject, the only importance it is entitled to receive in this market is due to the probable effect it may have upon the Bourse. French holders and speculators are notorious for their readiness to be scared, this being probably the natural result of the many dynastic and other crises through which they have passed; and so important to international finance is the Paris market that it is generally accepted as beyond question that without tranquillity and confidence in France there can be no progress in international securities.

Further telegrams regarding the decision of the Virginian coupon matter have at last made clear what the decision of the Supreme Court really is; but the general opinion seems to be that but little credit is due to the Council of Foreign Bondholders for the use it has been in the matter of elucidation. Had their agent telegraphed the plain result, and the Council appended thereto whatever they thought necessary for the purposes of exposition, all would have been plain. Instead of that we have had rhapsodical messages, which have been more puzzling than useful. The consequence is that private persons have had to go to the expense of telegraphing out and back. The result is now clear, apparently. The Virginian Legislature, no doubt with the view of compelling conversion into another stock on their terms, claimed the right to verify the legitimacy, by means of a jury, of all coupons presented in payment for taxes, and the Supreme Court says they have that right. Now, if this power is exercised in an obstructive manner, it is sure to reduce the marketability of the coupons, and consequently of the bonds. The committee of bondholders sitting under the wing of the Council of Foreign Bondholders have met and agreed to use all their strength in further combating the State on this question of what is adequate verification. From being 60 the bonds fell to 40, but they are now better than the worst by several per cent, on the supposition that something will be done to frustrate the obvious intentions of the State.

I should almost be afraid that the bill for the registration

of firms is encumbered with too many details; and as one who has long advocated registration of partners, I can but regret that. It is probable even that the Government will not see their way to adopt a measure which would involve such a serious addition to the clerical staff of Somerset House and of every County Court throughout the kingdom as would this proposal as it now stands. Would it not be better to ask for less to start with? Details might follow experience of the working of the Act. If any person trading in other than his own name, and all firms, were required to register in his county town the name or names of the responsible persons, nature of business, and places of business, all pressing objects would be attained; and a bill so limited could scarcely meet with any opposition. Another legislative proposal seems to call for comment from outside the House—that is, the clause in the new Bankruptcy Bill which requires that all money received by trustees in bankruptcy shall be paid into the Bank of England. This is the most unworkable idea which could be thought of under the circumstances. The Bank of England has only nine places of business out of London; and the inconvenience of banking in and out with such an institution ought to be obvious to all. As all other bankers are likely to oppose it, the idea will probably be dropped.

T. S.

MUSIC.

The specialties of last week—occurring too late for notice until now—were the concerts of the Bach Choir and the London Musical Society, which took place at St. James's Hall, respectively, on Thursday and Saturday evenings. The programme on the first-named occasion included the performance of Herr Max Bruch's "Odysseus," which was given entire for the first time in England, only a portion (the best)—"The Banquet with the Phœaciens"—having been heard at former concerts of the Bach choir, and noticed by us at the time. There are nine other scenes in the complete work, which, as a whole, is gloomy and wearisome to an intolerable degree. A composition of this pretentious class, occupying about three hours in performance is a mistake in itself; and its selection for a concert of the Bach choir was a grave error on the part of an institution established for the special purpose of rendering only classical music. The work received more than justice from an excellent orchestra and chorus, and Miss C. Elliott, Madame Max Bruch, and Mr. F. King, as principal solo vocalists, with subordinate passages assigned to Messrs. C. Beckett and T. Kempton. Herr Max Bruch conducted.

"A new 'Stabat Mater' was performed for the first time in England at the concert of the London Musical Society. It is the work of Anton Dvorák, a Bohemian, some of whose instrumental music has been given at the Monday Popular Concerts and at those of the Crystal Palace. The 'Stabat' is classed as Op. 58, and is one of the most recent, as well as the best, of its composer's productions. It is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and consists of ten numbers, among which are some pieces for the several solo voices only, others being for the full resources of the score. All are more or less interesting in idea and treatment, the opening quartet and chorus being especially fine in the expression of dignified grief. The choruses 'Eia Mater' and 'Tui nati' may be specified—the first for its impressiveness, the other for its flowing and melodious grace. The finest portion of the whole work, however, is the final 'Quando corpus morietur,' for quartet and chorus, with its closing 'Amen'—a grand and masterly specimen of high class composition, in which dignity, science, and beauty are admirably combined. This formed a noble climax to a fine work that is a valuable contribution to sacred music. The orchestral details are throughout full of interest, and abound in skilful combinations and varieties. The performance, conducted by Mr. Barnby, was a very efficient one. The solo vocalists were: Mesdames Howitz and Fasset, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. F. King—Mr. W. Hodge having been the organist. The concert included Herr Grieg's eccentric pianoforte concerto, energetically played by Herr Laistner; and Schumann's overture and incidental music to Byron's 'Manfred,' the incidental vocal solos having been rendered by the artists already named.

Berlioz's 'Faust' music was given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. Barnby; the solo vocalists having been Madame Valleria, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. H. Pyatt.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society's present season was rendered partially tributary to the memory of the late Richard Wagner by the performance of a selection from his works.

Mr. William Carter will give one of his national concerts at the Royal Albert Hall this (Saturday) evening, when St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by the performance of a selection of Irish music.

M. Gounod's oratorio, 'The Redemption,' was performed at a special service in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday evening, in aid of the funds of the Westminster Hospital. There was an orchestra and augmented choir, the vocal solos having been taken by members of the Abbey choir. Dr. Bridge conducted.

'The Redemption' was repeated at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of the success which attended its performance there in December last.

That excellent institution the Royal Society of Musicians held its 145th annual festival on Tuesday at St. James's Hall, Mr. Arthur Sullivan being the president of the day. The society does a large amount of good in the maintenance of disabled members, their widows or orphans; its administration being effected at a minimum cost that offers an example for imitation by some other institutions. The festival passed off with great success; effective speeches having been made by the president, Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. C. Dickens, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and Professor Macfarren. The contributions amounted to about £800, including £100 from Mr. Sullivan. During the evening some agreeable vocal music was contributed by Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and the members of the London Vocal Union; and brilliant pianoforte and violin solos were performed, respectively, by Madame Frickenhaus and Mr. Carrodus.

The Passion Week performance of Handel's 'Messiah' at St. James's Hall this year will be given by Mr. Willing's choir next Tuesday evening, March 20, with Miss Mary Davies, Miss Orridge, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas as principal vocalists. The choir has been largely augmented since the last concert, on Jan. 30.

It was decided at a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday that a pension of £700 per annum should be awarded to Mr. Martin, retired clerk to the sitting justices at Guildhall.

The annual benefit for the Royal General Theatrical Fund took place at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday morning. The programme included a selection from 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' a scene from 'King John,' one from 'The Silver King,' part of the Drury Lane pantomime, and the fourth act of 'Charles I.' The sum realised was £400.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. F. C. Burnand's burlesque of "Blue Beard; or, the Hazard of the Dye," which was produced with entire success at the Gaiety on Monday, the 12th, came upon the crowded audience not only as a pleasure, but as a surprise. To tell the simple truth about our old friend Blue Beard, although his popularity may be undiminished in the children's books in which an English version of Perrault's story yet holds its place, the adult playgoing public have for some time past been growing utterly weary of the too-much-marrying Blue Beard and of his ultimate wife's brothers, and of Sister Anne to boot, so continually has the theme been treated in pantomimes, burlesques, and extravaganzas. The most tolerable dramatic representation of the Legend that I can remember took the form of a series of "Tableaux Vivants," in which the horrors of the Blue Chamber were depicted in a very diverting manner. A sheet, coloured sky-blue, was hung against the wall; and behind this sheet were placed half a dozen very pretty young ladies, who "popped" their heads through holes made for the purpose in the sheet. Their hair was then fastened to so many pegs above their heads; beneath their chins the drapery was plentifully besmeared with rose-pink; they were directed to close their eyes and assume a cadaverous expression; and when the curtains were drawn aside the startling effect was produced of a row of decolleted heads suspended from the wall, and dripping with gore. This device, however, was only practicable in the days when ladies wore their own hair, and had plenty of it. In these times, when "plaits," "illusion tresses," "Langtry bangs," and "idiots' fringes" are prevalent, it is difficult to find "demoiselles de bonne volonté" over fifteen who will consent to have their locks "scrugged up" and fastened to a peg. The contingency of the false hair parting company with the fair wearers' heads would be dreadful to contemplate.

As for the antiquaries, they have long since given up Blue Beard as a bad job. The hypothesis that Perrault, writing in the reign of Louis XIV., founded the story of "La Barbe Bleue" on that of the horrible monster Gille de Laval, Seigneur de Retz and Marshal of France, who was hanged and afterwards burnt at Nantes, in 1440, for a series of indescribable crimes, including sorcery and murder, is wholly untenable. There is no proof, or even tradition, that Gille de Laval had any tinge of a hue approaching blue in his beard; and he was, moreover, not a murderer of successive wives, but the slaughterer of more than a hundred and fifty children, whom he had decoyed to his castles of Machecou and Chantocé, that he might use their blood in concocting his infernal charms. There is much more likelihood that the myth of Blue Beard is of Oriental origin, and of immemorial antiquity. We have something very like it in the old nursery legend of Mr. Fox and the Severed Head ("It is not so, and it was not so, and God forbid it should be so"); and the name of "Blue Beard" seems to have been one of terror in England so early as the fifteenth century, since we find in Holinshed (not Hollingshead) that in the reign of Henry VI., on the committal of the Duke of Suffolk to the Tower, the people were so displeased that "the commons in sundry places of the realm assembled together in great numbers, and chose to them a captain whom they called Blue Beard." Mr. Burnand, however, has had recourse to more recent sources of information for the incidents in his new version of "La Barbe Bleue." He has gone to that famous work (I am not quite certain as to the original codex being among the Ashburnham Manuscripts) Grosblague's "Histoire des Familles Anciennes," translated by Madame Elise Martin (*Beati Possidentes*!), in which it was stated that Blue Beard became a family name in France for the reason that it was incumbent on the claimant to an ancient baronial title and the vast estates pertaining thereto to show a strain of blue in his hair, this being considered a sufficient proof of his descent until the growth of his beard should put all doubt out of the question. "The claims of the seventh representative of the Bluebeard family were nearly invalidated by a remarkable discovery, which, however, must have been hushed up by the parties most interested, as the heir, naturally beardless at twenty-one, remained in possession of the enormous property that had been accumulated by his ancestors." Starting from these lines, Mr. Burnand portrays the youthful heir to the Barbe Bleue title and broad acres as an impudent "fraud"—an impostor as shameless as another "Claimant" of more recent times—who has not a single cerulean lock on his whole head, but who scrupulously dyes it, and keeps a whole arsenal of chemical preparations for dyeing the hair in the "Blue Chamber" of his castle. This is the central pivot on which the three not-over-long acts of the piece revolve. The result is a performance which in parts resembles a French *opéra bouffe* (of the most innocent description), but which, in the main, must be considered as a genuine burlesque—if we are to accept the definition of burlesque as being, not a parody of a serious work, but in itself something essentially mirthful, ridiculous, and mocking. "It is a dispute among the critics," writes Addison, "whether burlesque runs best in heroic verse, like that of 'The Dispensary,' or in doggerel, like that of 'Hudibras.'" Now the masterpieces of Garth and Butler are not parodies; they are original and self-sustained farragoes of fun, each with a merry story of its own. Mr. Burnand's verse runs neither in heroic verse nor in Hudibrastic doggerel. It runs in Burnandese. Of the copiousness and flexibility of that language I may give a sample in a stanza from a song sung to the tune of "The March of the Men of Harlech" by Mr. Edward Terry as Petipois:—

Life is but a coloured bubble,
Kicks for halfpence I've had double,
And I'll write without much trouble
My Bi—o—gra—phie;
But as I am shrewd O,
Won't leave that to Froide O,
Nor to Wilberforce; he
Would of course say something saucy,
"Cos he might show me as a bad character,
Carper, sharper, malefactor,
So for me he'd manufacture
No—to—rie—tee.

Mr. Burnand being the Editor of *Punch*, of course knows everything, and the three acts of "Blue Beard" consequently overflow with "skits" (never ill-natured) about a host of things and people, from "Mud Salad Market" and the "blow holes" on the Victoria Embankment, from "Mashers" to youthful amateurs who "want to come out in Shakspeare," and from the Khedive of Egypt to the Zoo. The fun never flags for an instant; and after a hail of jokes and puns fired off, as it were, from a whole battery of Gatling guns, the characters all fall to singing and then to dancing, and the audience makes the palms of their handsore with applauding the hilarious show. With regard to any consistency, probability, or reason there may be in "Blue Beard," I think that I can best extricate myself from the difficulties of criticism by relating a famous apologue to be found in the "Bibliotheca Footiana." "So she went into the Garden to cut a Cabbage Leaf to make an Apple Pie. At the same Time a Great She Bear coming up the Street cried out 'Soap, Soap, what no Soap!' So he died, and she presently married the Barber. And there were present at the Wedding the —"

(here several names are wanting in the codex of my mem—"and the Great Panjandrum himself with the Little Round Button atop, and they all fell to Dancing Catch 'em who Can till the Gunpowder ran out at the Heels of their Boots." I saw "Blue Beard," and I read the book; but so much of the plot is evolved from concerted pieces in which much more of the music than of the words were audible, that I think the Great Panjandrum mode of treatment is best for a production which only aims at being funny, and is throughout one triumphant "screed" of drollery.

The inimitable Miss E. Farren is the fraudulent Baron Blue Beard. She dressed, acted, sang, and danced with an indefatigable sprightliness and vivacity, which would have relieved a villainously bad burlesque from failure, and which splendidly enhanced the attractiveness of a very good piece. Miss Kate Vaughan was Lili, the lowly-born but lovely shepherdess whom Blue Beard weds. How many dresses Miss Vaughan wore, and looked charming in, in the course of the play I was unable to count. I know that, towards the close, she appeared as Sarah Bernhardt and as Joan of Arc; and I am not quite certain, either that she did not also assume the guise of Mary Queen of Scots, of Pauline Deschappelles, and of Madame Favart. Miss Vaughan, indeed, appeared determined to justify the old French saying that a woman is a being *qui s'habille, se déshabille et babille*—to which might be added, in Miss Vaughan's case, *et se rhabille*. She acted and danced very gracefully. "Sister Anne" was allotted to Miss Constance Gilchrist, who looked very pretty, and frisked about the stage so nimbly that it reminded one of the story of the agriculturist who told his master that he had reckoned up all the pigs save one, which ran about so that he couldn't count him. Miss Phyllis Broughton played Joliquet, "a youthful shepherd of an undecided character"; and the Misses Watson, as Petipois' two sons, Béquille and Curedent, presented two very comely and amusing caricatures of the "Masher" genus. Petipois himself, impersonated by Mr. Edward Terry, was grandly droll. This distinguished comedian had evidently bestowed intense study on the character; and Petipois, as evolved from Mr. Terry's inner consciousness, is a subtle combination of Mr. Eccles, Captain Costigan, Digby Grand, and "Our" Mr. Jenkins. His solemnity was as good as his drollery, and his singing admirable. Altogether, with handsome scenery, sparkling dresses, a sprightly corps de ballet, and Herr Meyer Lutz's really artistically arranged and composed music, "Blue Beard," on the 12th, achieved a much more than ordinarily brilliant Gaiety success. Mr. Burnand's Gaiety burlesque is a piece to be seen more than once, and will probably draw crowded houses for many months to come.

G. A. S.

A BREACH OF PROMISE TRIAL.

The Court of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in the new buildings of the Royal Courts of Justice, was occupied with an interesting trial on Thursday week. A very well-known Parliamentary member of the Irish Land League, Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, was sued by an Irish lady residing in Paris, Miss Fanny Hyland, for breach of promise of marriage. The whole affair seems to have obtained more than ordinary public attention from the circumstance of Mr. Biggar's sojourn in Paris, and his personal acquaintance with the lady, having been connected with the movements of other Irish Land Leaguers in that city, Mr. Patrick Egan, Mr. P. J. Sheridan, and Mr. Sexton, whose names were mentioned in the case. Miss Hyland, indeed, says that she was quite ignorant of Mr. Biggar's political character and position. She is a spinster of the mature age of thirty-five, one of two daughters of the late Mr. Michael Hyland, solicitor, of Kilkenny; and for some years past she and her sister, with their aunt, Miss Hanbury, have kept a ladies' boarding-house at Paris. In November, 1881, when the Government took proceedings against the Land League in Ireland, Mr. Biggar, as well as Mr. Egan, the treasurer, and other members of the Council, thought it convenient to get out of British jurisdiction. They came to Paris, where Mr. Biggar spent two or three months, including a short absence in London to show himself in the House of Commons. Through a French lady, of whom Mr. Egan was taking lessons in the language, they were introduced to the Misses Hyland. Mr. Biggar is in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and has never been married, but has two illegitimate children, and still corresponds, by letter, with the mother of one of them. He is a Belfast tradesman, formerly dealing in pork, but lately retired from business, with property yielding him an income of £800 a year. Having, as he says, nothing else to do in Paris, he visited Miss Hyland at least twenty times, and paid her extraordinary attentions, taking her about to theatres and churches, presenting her with a chain and a new pair of boots—he also offered her several new pairs of stockings—kissing her a great many times, with the express permission of her religious confessor, and upon one occasion kneeling down to kiss her foot. Besides these and other expressions of ridiculous awkward gallantry, she swears that he five times promised her marriage, but he swears that he never did so; she admits, indeed, that he always said there was an obstacle to his marrying her; and they used to pray, in the churches they visited, that the obstacle might be removed. Whether this obstacle was the burden of his illegitimate children, or that of an unmarried sister dependent upon him, Miss Hyland did not know; he says that his income was not sufficient to keep a wife and to retain his seat in Parliament; and further, that his medical adviser cautioned him not to marry. According to his evidence, which the jury did not believe, she was continually asking him to give her a promise of marriage, which he invariably refused. Mr. Egan took the lady's part, and on Jan. 27, 1882, wrote Mr. Biggar a sharp letter, censuring him for having denied any serious intention to marry her, and denouncing his conduct as "utterly unworthy of any man of honour or manly feeling." Neither Mr. Egan nor Mr. Sheridan, for reasons well known to the police, can appear in the witness-box here; and Mr. Sexton, who is said to have "hated ladies' society," was not called as a witness, having probably no evidence to give concerning Miss Hyland's relations with Mr. Biggar. The lady seems to have been first told by Mr. Egan that Mr. Biggar was "a serious man, who had lost his heart to her"; and then, although she saw nothing very attractive in him, personally, she accepted him, as she says, "because he showed such extraordinary love for me." She usually addressed him as "Mr. Biggar," or "dear Biggar," and she volunteered to make his whisky and water for him, because another lady had not made it strong enough. These were the most remarkable incidents proved by the evidence of the plaintiff and defendant and two or three of their friends; and there was nothing romantic or sentimental in the case. The leading counsel for the plaintiff was Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.; and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., was leading counsel for the defendant, Mr. Biggar. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, Miss Hyland, with £400 damages. On Monday last, an application for a new trial was made by the counsel for the defendant to three of the Judges sitting in Banco, but this was refused. Another application, for the same purpose, was rejected on Wednesday by the Court of Appeal.

THE COURT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury did homage to the Queen on the 8th inst., the Duke of Albany and Princess Beatrice being present. The Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had an audience of her Majesty. The Royal dinner circle was joined by the Archbishop and Mrs. Benson, and Earl Sydney. The Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Forster and Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen dined with the Queen the next evening. Princess Beatrice came to London on Saturday and distributed medals and prizes to the students of the Female School of Arts, which is under her Majesty's special patronage; her Royal Highness also visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, returning to Windsor in the afternoon. The Duke of Albany attended a special meeting of the trustees of the British Museum. Besides the home circle, Prince and Princess Christian and the Hon. and Rev. Canon Courtenay were of the Royal dinner party. The Queen and the Royal family at Windsor attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel, Canon Courtenay and the Rev. Canon Eliot, Honorary Canon of Winchester and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, officiating. Admiral Lord Alcester arrived and kissed hands on being created a peer, and, with the Marquis of Hertford, was among her Majesty's dinner guests. The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London on Monday, the escort to Buckingham Palace being of the 1st Life Guards. Her Majesty and the Princess visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh came to see the Queen at the palace, and Princess Beatrice inspected the National Portrait Gallery. Viscountess Strangford had an interview with her Majesty. The Princess of Wales and Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton M. Probyn dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Haymarket Theatre, and the next evening she was at the Lyceum Theatre. The Princess of Waldeck and Pymont arrived at the palace on Tuesday, and was present at the representation of Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption," at Westminster Abbey. The Prince of Leiningen has lunched and the Duchess of Wellington has dined with her Majesty. Mr. E. Moira has submitted for her Majesty's inspection a miniature portrait of Princess Beatrice, for which he received sittings from her Royal Highness.

A Levée was held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, at St. James's Palace on Monday, 300 presentations being made. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Teck were present.

A Drawingroom was held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday; the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian attending. About 130 presentations took place. The customary state etiquette was observed.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black satin, embroidered in black silk and trimmed with chenille fringe, and a white tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of diamonds; the Princess of Wales's dress was of turquoise blue satin, trimmed with volants of Brussels lace, fastened with large bouquets of mixed roses, and a train of pompadour brocade, lined in turquoise satin, and trimmed with the same lace and roses; Princess Beatrice wore a bodice and train of pale blue Ottoman silk, over a petticoat of blue and white brochette, trimmed with clusters and esprits of blue ostrich feathers. The jewels were pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires; and various Orders were worn.

The Queen went out driving on Wednesday morning, and visited the studio of Mr. Boehm, R.A., in the Fulham-road, where she inspected the various works in progress. She returned to Buckingham Palace at noon. Her Majesty and suite left Buckingham Palace shortly before five o'clock for Windsor.

Her Majesty has expressed her intention of opening the Great International Fisheries Exhibition at South Kensington on May 12.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the coronation of the Czar as a special Ambassador from her Majesty. He will be accompanied by a large and distinguished suite.

Before leaving Berlin the Prince of Wales was appointed by the Emperor of Germany a Field Marshal in the Prussian army, the Emperor handing to him the staff. His Royal Highness, on his arrival at Brussels, was met by the King and the Count of Flanders, with the British Corps Diplomatique. A luncheon was given in his honour at the Palace, covers being laid for sixty, and a Court banquet took place in the evening, at which some eighty guests were present; the Prince, the Queen of the Belgians, and the Countess of Flanders afterwards attending a gala performance at the Opera. His Royal Highness on his departure for England was accompanied to the railway station by the King and the Count of Flanders. After his arrival at home last Saturday, when he was met by the Princess and their daughters, who had arrived the same morning from Sandringham, his Royal Highness attended a special meeting of the trustees of the British Museum; and a meeting, presided over by the Duke of Cambridge, of the Crimean Burial-Ground Committee at the United Service Institution, and moved a resolution. The Duke of Albany lunched with their Royal Highnesses, and Princess Beatrice came to see them on this the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day. In the evening the Prince and Princess were at the private view of the Winter Exhibition of pictures at Burlington House, being received by Sir Frederick Leighton and the members of the Council. Divine service was attended on Sunday by their Royal Highnesses and their daughters. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess on Monday, and Lord Alcester was received by their Royal Highnesses. A visit also was paid by the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House. The Prince held a Levée. In the evening their Royal Highnesses were present at some amateur theatricals given by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, at Chelsea Barracks.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Lord Lyons, when in Paris last Saturday, visited President Grévy, who afterwards returned the visit. In the evening the Duke and Duchess were at the Théâtre Français. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Clarence House on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, travelling under the title of the Earl and Countess of Sussex, arrived at Florence yesterday week, proceeding to the Hôtel Royal de l'Arno.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor has engaged to give six lectures on astronomical subjects at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings; beginning next Wednesday with a lecture on the birth and death of worlds.

Messrs. J. F. Schipper and Co., fine-art publishers, of King-street, Covent-garden, have produced a number of choice Easter cards, mostly graceful flower-groups—some of them on satin paper being especially charming. There are also miniature drawings of cathedrals, set in ornamental borders.

The case of the Manchester Ship Canal Bill was before the Standing Orders Committee of the House of Lords yesterday week. There was a difference of opinion as to whether the standing orders not complied with should be dispensed with, and a decision was deferred until after Easter.



SKETCHES IN THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE: AN INTERESTING TRIAL.



THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: A GARDEN AT PUTNEY.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 13.

The public authorities in France still seem to practise with furious zeal the difficult and dangerous art of street manifestation. On the other hand, the French people are so ignorant of the usages of liberty that they have not the most elementary ideas of it. The events of the past few days might have suggested to some ingenious fortune-seeker the idea of establishing an agency for the organisation of street manifestations. The agency would act as intermediary between the manifestants and the police, and would explain to both parties the conditions in which meetings are held in different countries. The manifestants would choose their model, the police would take the necessary measures as regards traffic and pickpockets, and the agency would take its percentage according to contract. The manifestations which took place in Paris last Friday and last Sunday were ridiculous. On Friday a few hundred workmen and Anarchists and several thousand sight-seers assembled on the Esplanade des Invalides. The police charged the crowd, part of which fled, under the leadership of Louise Michel, through the Faubourg St. Germain, and robbed a few bakers' shops en route; the rest, incited by some reactionary Journalists, made for the Elysée Palace, where they were repulsed by the cavalry and the police, aided by a few omnibuses. On Sunday it was announced that the manifestation would be repeated, and so the whole garrison of Paris was under arms at four a.m., and in the course of the afternoon the cavalry and the police again had the pleasure of charging a crowd of idlers and sightseers on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville and the Place de la Bastille. The manifestation of armed force which M. Ferry thought proper to make was ridiculous. After all, of these two days, about which so much has been written and telegraphed, there remains simply the souvenir of Louise Michel's promenade through Paris and the arrest of some thirty persons charged with having pushed the police, or with having "looked at them contemptuously." As for the events of Sunday, they have been christened "the gapers' manifestation," *la manifestation des badauds*. In all this the Anarchists and the rascals who are affiliated with them played their usual rôle of disturbers. On Sunday they held several riotous meetings, and next Sunday they intend to make a serious manifestation on the occasion of the anniversary of the Commune.

There seems to be some prospect of a change in the subject of French plays. For twenty years the great theme has been adultery. Now there is a tendency in favour of gambling, which is certainly, rather than adultery, the plague of modern Paris, where there are almost as many gambling-hells as there are street corners. Lately, MM. Vast-Ricouard wrote a play, "Le Tripot"; in a day or two "L'As de Trèfle" is to be played at the Ambigu; on Thursday last an important melodrama by M. Adolphe Belot, "Le Roi des Grecs," was brought out at the Gaîté. All these pieces are founded upon incidents of modern gambling, and on the ruses of those who take upon themselves the delicate task of correcting chance and guiding the steps of blind fortune. "Le Roi des Grecs" is a solidly constructed play, and likely to have a popular success. At the Comédie Française, M. Emile Augier's "Effrontés" was revived last week with success. When this comedy was first produced, in 1861, it was regarded as an audacious pamphlet in which both the portraits and the style were exaggerated beyond measure. At the present day "Les Effrontés" is a simple comedy of manners, and the corruption of the press and of finance—the subject of the piece—has acquired such proportions that the author has been obliged to strengthen the tone of his piece in order not to seem old-fashioned.

Notes and News.—M. Arthur Enfantin died last week. He was the son of the famous Saint-Simonian, père Enfantin, son in the flesh but not in the spirit.—The young man calling himself Jules Camille de Polignac was tried last week on the charge of arson. Last October this young man, the son of the Prince de Polignac by Mlle. Blanchard de la Bretesche, who, on strength of an irregular marriage, passed for eight years as the Princess de Polignac, set fire to his father's rooms in the Rue Miromesnil with a view to attracting public attention to the injustice of which he was the victim. The jury acquitted him.—M. Robert de Bonnières ("Janus" of the *Figaro*) has published the first volume of his "Mémoires d'Aujourd'hui" (1 vol., Ollendorff), devoted to the political men of the last three years. Amongst the curious chapters in this volume of contemporary memoirs are the studies of M. Challemlacour, of the diplomatists of the Republic, of MM. de Freycinet, Gambetta, and de Gallifet. The ill-advised literary executors of George Sand have published a fourth volume of her correspondence, which does not contain much that is interesting. A certain M. Bougeault has published a whole volume on "l'Etat Mental de J. J. Rousseau" (1 vol., Plon), which he proves, to his own satisfaction, to have been unsound. Jean Jacques mad? And what if he were?—Winter, with accompaniment of frost, snow, and east winds, surprised us last Thursday, just as the milliners and dressmakers were preparing to exhibit their summer novelties. This week the novelties are being exhibited all the same. T. C.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday week the Estimates of the Minister for Public Instruction were passed by 189 votes to 85. In the discussion on the Estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Signor Marschi dwelt on the great necessity for accord with England, and said Italy ought to have co-operated with her in the intervention in Egypt.—A shower of snow, the first for thirteen years, has fallen in Rome, and whitened the cupola of St. Peter's for some hours. The ceremonies at the Sistine Chapel have been thrown open to the public for the first time since 1870.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Monday, Señor Pelayo Cuesta, Minister of Finance, read the Budget for 1883-4. He estimated the revenue at 802,376,886 pesetas, and the expenditure at 801,640,398 pesetas. In the extraordinary budget the revenue was placed at 36,931,050, and the expenditure at 30,327,396.

The Berlin newspapers publish an appeal for subscriptions towards the erection of an English church, in commemoration of the Silver Wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess. The appeal originates with a committee consisting of Lord Amphil, the British Ambassador; Count Von Seckendorff, Consul-General Bleichröder, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, and other gentlemen.—General von Stosch, who held the high office of Chief of the German Admiralty for more than a decade, resigned his post a few days ago.

The trial of the twenty-nine Socialists is proceeding in Vienna.—The Town Council of Vienna have resolved to hold an international exhibition here next year of articles appertaining to city improvements, and have voted a sum of 100,000 fl. for this purpose.

The Emperor of Russia left St. Petersburg on Tuesday for Gatschina, where he will probably remain for some weeks.—Prince Gortschakoff, the Imperial Chancellor, died at Baden-Baden on Sunday. For the past half-century he had taken a leading part in directing the foreign policy of Russia. After

the Crimean War he was recalled from Vienna to assume the direction of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and during the siege of Paris he issued the memorable Circular repudiating the Black Sea Treaty. It is little more than a year since that M. de Giers formally replaced Prince Gortschakoff as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The last act of the Prince was to dictate a congratulatory letter to the Czar. Prince Gortschakoff's portrait was published in this paper June 22, 1878.—The ex-Minister Markoff, the president of the committee for regulating the social condition of the Russian Jews, has committed suicide.

M. Coumoundouros, who was formerly the Greek Premier, died on the 9th inst., after an illness of three months. We gave his portrait May 14, 1881.

The *Standard's* New York correspondent says that great surprise is expressed that the British authorities do not follow up their demand for Sheridan's extradition by some further action. It is believed that the demand will not be pressed unless the evidence forthcoming places a favourable issue beyond doubt. The annual National Convention of the Land League will be held at Philadelphia on April 25. Mr. Parnell is expected to be present.—Henry Seybert, a prominent Philadelphian, died recently, aged eighty-one. His remains were cremated in a furnace at Washington, Pennsylvania. His fortune, amounting to 1,250,000 dols., was bequeathed to various charities.—A daring attempt to rob a train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, Arkansas, is reported. Some men (the number is variously given) boarded a train while it was at a standstill, and shot the conductor and brakeman, inflicting mortal injuries on the former. The engine-driver, however, started the train, and the robbers jumped off, having secured no booty.

The trade and navigation returns of Canada for the year ended June last have been presented to the Dominion Parliament. The imports amounted in value to 119,419,500 dols., and the exports to 102,137,203 dols. The aggregate trade for 1882 was therefore 221,556,703 dols., the largest in the history of the country, showing an increase of 17,935,040 dols. over the previous year. The exports and imports have been steadily increasing since the promulgation of the new tariff. The growth of imports from Great Britain, contrary to expectation in many quarters, has largely increased, tending to show that up to the present time at any rate the tariff has not adversely affected such importations. In 1879 their value was 30,993,130 dols., and in 1882 50,597,341 dols. The values of goods imported from the United States during the same periods were 43,739,219 dols. and 48,289,052 dols. respectively, an increase of only 4,550,000 dols., as against the increase of nearly 20,000,000 in British importations.—Christine Nilsson has had a warm reception at Toronto and Ottawa, and was Lord Lorne's guest during her stay at Ottawa.

Great distress is said to prevail in the Kaladgi district of the Bombay Presidency, owing to heavy rains. Two hundred and forty houses have been destroyed, and hundreds of people are homeless.—"Major" Tucker and eighteen other Salvationists in Bombay have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for marching in procession through the streets.

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, has adopted an amendment to the address proposed by the Hon. James Service, as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. The Ministry have consequently resigned, and Mr. Service has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet. A coalition Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Premier and Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. James Service; Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction, the Hon. Graham Berry; Attorney-General, the Hon. George Briscoe Kerferd; Minister of Lands, Agriculture, &c., the Hon. Albert Lee Tucker; Commissioner of Railways and Roads, the Hon. Duncan Gillies; Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. Alfred Deakin; Minister of Mines, the Hon. J. F. Leven; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, the Hon. George D. Langridge; Minister of Justice, the Hon. W. Anderson. Mr. Sargood enters the Cabinet without portfolio. A later telegram states that the Hon. Graham Berry has accepted the office of Postmaster-General, and has relinquished the portfolio of Minister of Education, which has been taken by Mr. Service, in addition to the posts of Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Agent-General for New South Wales has received a telegram from the Government of the colony stating that the Inscribed Stock Bill has passed both Houses.

A Reuter's telegram from New Zealand announces that the Maori chiefs Te Whiti and Tohu have been released.

The Inman steamer City of Chester arrived at Halifax on Monday.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Jamaica, has accepted the Governorship of Queensland.

Two English tourists who on Saturday last attempted to ascend Mount Blanc on the Italian side, were caught in a snowstorm, and perished.

As an illustration of the considerable increase in the correspondence passing from this country to the United States, it may be mentioned that an additional sum of £14,000 was paid last year by the Post Office for the conveyance of the mails to America. The freight is paid by weight.

Bishop Webb has been elected Bishop Merriman's successor in the See of Grahamstown.

In a new paragraph which appeared in our last issue, stating that an advertisement for a clerk and book-keeper at a salary of three pounds weekly had brought, in reply, 1950 applications, the advertisement in question was attributed to the wrong paper: it appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*.

The Inter-University single-handed billiard-match was played on Tuesday evening at Beechey's Rooms, Oxford. Mr. T. C. Douglass-Lane (unattached) represented Oxford University, while Cambridge was championed by Mr. P. Grove, Clare College. The game was 500 up, and was played in 1 h. 50 min., Oxford winning by 200 points.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Professor Robert S. Ball gave his third lecture on Tuesday, the 6th inst. To illustrate the effect of gravitation upon the solar system, he referred to the movements of Encke's comet, recently investigated by Von Asten. The eccentric path of a comet is often seriously deranged by its near approach to the planets, and the study of these derangements affords much information. In a series of illuminated magnified photographs the Professor exhibited the appearance of Encke's comet at different returns, and explained the probable origin of the tails of comets, and the way in which comets are identified by the knowledge of their orbits. The mass of Mercury was demonstrated to be about the twenty-fifth of that of the Earth, by studying the passage of Encke's comet near that planet. Gravitation is the cause of tides, and their cumulative effects may attain stupendous importance; and to ancient tides in the moon is assigned the cause of our seeing only one of her sides. The effect of tides upon the planetary orbits was stated to be inappreciable. Interesting remarks were made on critical epochs in the remote past and in the distant future.

SPECTRUM OF THE SUN.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., in his eighth lecture, given on Thursday, the 8th inst., resumed his experimental illustrations of the physical condition of the sun, as revealed by spectroscopic investigations. In relation to its temperature, he commented on the nature of the light emitted by radiating bodies, and showed the colour changes gradually from red to violet as the temperature rises. The greater number of dark lines near the blue and violet end of the spectrum was stated to be due to these rays having shorter wave-lengths, and being thus more readily absorbed. He then commented on the surface of the sun, referring to the excellent photographs taken by De la Rue and Janssen, and described a new method of obtaining such photographs. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to a series of experiments in which, by ingenious arrangements, the electric arc was made to imitate the nucleus of the sun with its glowing gaseous atmosphere. Spectra with coloured bands and dark lines, resembling those in the solar spectrum, were thereby produced.

THE ULTRA-VIOLET SPECTRUM OF THE ELEMENTS.

Professor G. D. Liveing, M.A., F.R.S., on Friday evening, the 9th inst., gave an account of the Spectroscopical researches of Professor Dewar and himself. He remarked that the range of vision as regards colour seems closely connected with the intensity of the solar radiation, and that the ultra-violet rays, though not absolutely invisible, were practically unknown, except by some chemical effects, until about twenty years since, when Stokes and W. A. Miller published their researches on the long spectrum of the electric spark. For many metals the ultra-violet rays are stronger than the visible, and this is notably the case with iron and magnesium, two of the most abundant elements in the sun, which have their strongest rays beyond the limit of the solar spectrum. Those elements, which, like iron, manganese, and chromium, produce the greatest variety of types of chemical combination, and are most remarkable for the colours of their compounds, seem to give the most complicated spectra; while metals like magnesium, aluminium, and the alkalis, which form colourless salts and are simple in their chemical relations, give much more simple spectra, even more simple than they appear at first sight, inasmuch as a law of sequence in the lines may be traced which seems to indicate that many of them are harmonically related, not by quite such a simple law as the harmonics of a uniform stretched string, but by some such relation as connects the overtones of a string of variable thickness or a loaded rod. The intensity of the ultra-violet lines of magnesium and iron and some other metals was shown by throwing the spectra on to a fluorescent screen, the expansion and strong reversal of the brightest line of magnesium, beyond the solar spectrum, being especially remarkable. The fluted spectra given by metalloids, and sometimes by metals, when near their points of liquefaction, was illustrated by photographs of the ultra-violet spectrum of nitrogen, which extends in an extraordinary succession of flutings all through the ultra-violet region, and is found in the arc as well as the spark. The transparency of a very thin film of solid silver for a band in the ultra-violet was shown. W. A. Miller had found that there was a gap in the ultra-violet spectrum reflected from a polished plate, and he had rightly inferred that silver must be transparent for that part of the spectrum. The absorption of ultra-violet rays by chlorine, bromine, and iodine was exhibited, and it was pointed out that each exhibits an absorption band, which appears to shift towards the less refrangible end of the spectrum as the atomic weight increases, agreeing in this respect with the law which Lecoq de Boisboudran has noticed in the visible spectra of some groups of metals. A thin film of liquid bromine was shown to be transparent for a band of ultra-violet rays which falls just in the absorption band of gaseous bromine. Photographs of the length of the spectrum of various flames show that many of them extend far beyond the solar spectrum, and the lecturer inferred that the latter spectrum was limited by some absorbent, as yet not determined, not in our atmosphere, or in planetary space, but in the solar atmosphere. The limits of transparency for ultra-violet rays of the materials of the eyes of the higher animals have been investigated by Cornu and Chardonnet, and nearly coincide with the limit of the solar spectrum. The lecturer remarked that, if our eyes were not transparent for these ultra-violet rays, the rays must be absorbed, and must heat or otherwise alter the materials of the eye, and might easily impair their efficiency; and the fact seemed to furnish an illustration of the adaptation of our organisation to our surroundings.

ARTISTIC EXPRESSION IN MUSIC.

Mr. H. H. Statham gave the first of two lectures on Music as a Form of Artistic Expression on Saturday, March 3. Music, he said, was a non-imitative art of the same class as architecture, dealing with proportions in time and in pitch of notes, as architecture dealt with proportion in space; but it appealed more strongly to our feelings than architecture, as being a living and not a dead structure, and closely connected with expression in speech and with rhythmical movement. Melody consisted in the production of a musical phrase which had a coherent unity of form, rhythm, and expression. A musical composition consisted in the union of such melodies into a coherent and symmetrical whole, of which all the parts were inter-dependent, this coherence being two-fold: referring to the successive relation of the parts or sections of the composition, and to the simultaneous relations of harmonic combination. The latter was analogous to the constructive problem in architecture, both being influenced by physical laws. Musical composition might thus be broadly defined as organised tonal structure. The physical basis of music was touched upon and illustrated, partly by diagrams of the scale and of the manner in which consonances and dissonances were affected by the harmonics or "overtones" resulting from the fundamental notes constituting the harmony; some of the details being illustrated by the aid of the pianoforte.

No Lectures will be given in Holy and Easter weeks.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

In colloquial language, Ireland has, for a wonder, taken comparatively a back seat this week in Parliament. The Boers and their Kaffir neighbours have come to the front. The various local questions that have arisen, indeed, in the Upper House sink into insignificance by the side of the important debate raised on Tuesday with characteristic energy, clearness, and force by Lord Cranbrook (who is now sadly missed, by-the-way, from the front rank of the Conservative Commons). Many men not of his Party will agree with one of the arguments of Lord Cranbrook, who had reason for animadverting on the peculiar vacillation shown by the present Ministry in first sanctioning the late expedition against the Boers, in so far that Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Frederick Roberts were dispatched to lead our troops against the victorious Boers at Laing's Neck, and then concluding a Convention with Commandant Joubert, after the small British force had been thrice defeated, and General Colley killed. His Lordship enumerated some of the cruelties perpetrated by Boers against families of Bechuanas; and naturally inquired what steps would be taken by the Government to bring the Transvaal to book for these violations of the Convention with England. The Earl of Derby's reply—soundly logical, as most of his utterances are—was so far satisfactory that it indicated that if the noble Earl had been at the Colonial Office instead of Lord Kimberley in 1880, his calm common-sense might have settled the Transvaal difficulty without a war. In the present juncture, the new Secretary for the Colonies offered but cold comfort to the persecuted natives on the Transvaal frontier, yet agreed that a strong remonstrance should be addressed to the powers that be in Boerland against the barbarous acts of their freebooters. Remembering the extremely costly and fruitless military expeditions this country has been led to undertake—the Zulu, Afghan, and Boer Wars are referred to—Lord Derby rendered a seasonable service when he intimated that the expense of an expedition to the district in question would be "something fabulous." In support of this estimate his Lordship aptly cited the case of the Abyssinian War: "We thought to spend two or three millions upon that; but it cost us nearly ten." Had not consideration for the feelings of Lord Salisbury restrained him, Lord Derby might have added that the Afghan War, computed to cost an almost equally small sum, actually called for the enormous expenditure of twenty millions, the discharge of which huge liability, a legacy from the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield, has fallen to the lot of the present Government, and partly accounts for the heavily augmented estimates of the current year. It may be mentioned that the Earl of Kimberley made amends for former remissnesses in the Colonial Office by saying ditto to his successor. But it is not considered by the Opposition a duty to study economy in the national expenditure—unless by so doing arguments can be found wherewith to scourge Ministers in office. Accordingly, Earl Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury (with habitual and exemplary clearness of style and delivery) rhetorically whipped the Ministry for permitting the Boers to break the Convention with impunity, and for not taking action to secure the punishment of the filibusters who had set at naught Mr. Gladstone's declaration (as Lord Salisbury neatly put it) that "the whole of the interests of the natives beyond the frontier of the Transvaal will be retained in the hands of the British Government by the retention of the British suzerainty."

The Prime Minister made adroit use in the Lower House of the rivalry of the reorganised Opposition leaders and the "Fourth Party" to secure a little more time for consideration before he authoritatively announced the final decision of the Cabinet on this new Boer question. Lord Randolph Churchill's indefatigable legal lieutenant, Mr. Gorst, vied with Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the endeavour to impeach the Government on this point. Mr. Gorst, having priority, on Tuesday took up his brief for the Bechuanas, and furnished with accustomed self-confidence abundant reasons in support of his motion:—

That, in view of the complicity of the Transvaal Government in the cruel and treacherous attacks made upon the chiefs Montsioa and Mankoroane, the House is of opinion that energetic steps should be immediately taken to secure the strict observance by the Transvaal Government of the convention of 1881, so that these chiefs might be preserved from the destruction with which they were now threatened.

The excellent suggestion of Sir Hercules Robinson that a combined force of mounted police should be enrolled in South Africa for the control Boer filibusters was referred to; but much of the ground traversed at an earlier period of the evening in the House of Lords was gone over again. The debut of Mr. John Morley, however, claimed notice. The hon. member is a decided acquisition to the House. He exhibited a sound knowledge of South African affairs, and gave promise of statesman-like boldness when he sweepingly asserted it would have been better if the Ministry, having concluded that the annexation was impolitic, had gone, "bag and baggage," out of the Transvaal directly Mr. Gladstone assumed office. On behalf of the Government, Mr. Ashley acknowledged that the savage acts complained of were "a disgrace to humanity;" but stated that war had been the normal state of things on the Bechuana frontier since 1851, and reminded the House that our Resident at Pretoria had made remonstrances to the Transvaal President which had not been fruitless; and was rewarded with Liberal cheers when he told the Conservative members that the destruction of the Zulu power had been the main cause why the natives had been handed over to the Philistine hands of Boer adventurers. But Mr. Ashley maintained that this country would not be justified in dispatching an expedition to Bechuanaland. The debate was then adjourned to Friday, when Mr. Forster will have the first call.

Meantime, unduly prolonged discussions have prevented the Government from introducing a single bill of importance. The necessities of that insatiable entity—the public service—rendered it necessary for Ministers to sit till four o'clock last Saturday morning, and then to call the House together for an extraordinary sitting of over ten hours on the Saturday afternoon, to secure a number of votes of money, the sums comprising as much as £45,032 for the salaries and expenses of the Irish Land Act Commission, £33,020 for Dublin police, and £3000 for Irish prisons.

The discussion of the Epping Forest Bill (thrown out by 230 votes against 82), and the unconscionably long list of questions put to Ministers, combined with Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's inordinately detailed exposition of the new arrangements made by the London Conference on the control of the Danube, pushed off the explanation of the Army Estimates till the dinner hour. As a consequence, there was an exodus directly the Marquis of Hartington rose to make his first formal speech in his new office of Secretary for War. His Lordship's singular lack of rhetorical skill and still imperfect delivery certainly did not gild the pill of the vote of 137,632 men on the establishment of the Regular Army. The natural courtesy of Colonel Stanley led him, however, while offering some useful criticism, to compliment the noble Lord upon the ability with which he had introduced his "interesting statement." By a majority of seventy-eight, the vote of men was agreed to; and the £1,121,300 was passed without a division.

It is only the due of Mr. Chamberlain (who ever enun-

ciates his concise sentences with a vigour and clearness for which the reporters must be grateful) to acknowledge his timely outspokenness to a recent deputation with respect to the lamentably large loss of life at sea; and to commend the business-like promptitude with which he, as President of the Board of Trade, met Mr. Marjoribanks's serviceable motion on Tuesday by announcing that convict labour would be employed on the new harbours of refuge projected for Filly and Dover. Mr. Parnell's bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Act, brought in on Wednesday, proposed to bring the 100,000 leaseholders in Ireland within the scope of the Act; to authorise the Land Commission to advance the whole of the purchase money to tenants, and extend the term for repayment to fifty-two years in the case of holdings under £30 a year; and, principally, to ensure the thorough protection and definition of tenants' improvements, so that the enhanced letting value caused thereby should belong by right to the tenant. Though Mr. Gladstone did not characterise these proposals in the language of Mr. Chaplin as "pilfering and plundering," the Premier yet offered a resolute opposition to Mr. Parnell's measure; and insisted that it was impossible for the Government to concur in the reconstruction of the Land Act, by means of which readjustments of rent were now being proceeded with at the rate of over 30,000 a year, not counting the numerous voluntary reductions made by Irish landlords. The Bill was negatived by a majority of 187—250 against 63. Consideration of the Registration of Irish Voters Bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

And when will the adjournment for the Easter Holidays take place? Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday clearly left it in the hands of hon. members to adjourn either on Tuesday or Thursday next, the day for reassembling for the real business of the Session being the Thursday after Easter Sunday.

CHILDREN'S TEA AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The saloon of Drury Lane Theatre presented a novel and picturesque scene last Saturday afternoon, when all the children engaged in the pantomime were entertained at tea, during the interval between the morning and evening performances. Coming to their treat direct from the stage, they retained the costumes worn in "Sindbad"; and the tables were lined by miniature representatives of Egyptian heroes, metropolitan policemen, Oriental dancers, and royal pages. On each side of the Rev. John Lindsay, Rector of St. Clement Danes, who presided, sat the two infant princes murdered in the Tower. The two little girls who appeared in these characters were dressed in black velvet, and showed no signs of the ill-usage which tradition associates with the names of the unfortunate victims of the third Richard's ambition. They were chosen from Madame Katti Lanner's school; and their nightly appearance on the stage in the historical procession has invariably been the signal for an outburst of popular applause.

Our artist has represented the head of the table, where these children are seated, at the moment when the chairman delivered his brief address to the merry little party before him. In a few words he reminded them that they had been doing good work in the world by creating amusement for the many thousands of people who had visited Drury Lane. Among the children he was pleased to recognise several who were regular attendants at the Sunday schools in connection with his church. He explained that the treat that afternoon had been organised by two gentlemen who had interested themselves in the pantomime, especially in connection with the visit of nearly ten thousand poor children of London whom Mr. Augustus Harris, the lessee and manager, had admitted without payment to see the performance during the season. It was intended by these gentlemen to present Mr. Harris with a testimonial, as a token of appreciation of his generosity; but Mr. Harris had himself suggested that it would give him greater pleasure to see the compliment take the form of a treat to the children in his employment. Cheers were called for Mr. Harris and for the gentlemen in question, to which call the boys and girls responded with tremendous enthusiasm.

The principal ladies engaged in the pantomime, including Miss Constance Loseby, the Misses Mario, Luna and Stella, and Miss D'Auban, gave their services as attendants, and saw that every child was well supplied with bread and butter, jam and cake. There was an accompaniment of music during tea, a lady officiating at the piano-forte, and Mr. Oscar Barrett, the musical director of the theatre, bringing out his violin for the occasion. After tea each child was given a bag of sweets, an orange, and a picture card. Then, in orderly fashion, they all filed down the broad staircase, back to the stage, where preparations were in progress for the last performance of the pantomime. All the children gave evidences of careful training and good treatment. Especially attractive was the group of pretty little girls belonging to Madame Katti Lanner's National Training School for Dancing. In their picturesque costumes worn in the Doll's Dance, which has been a popular feature of the Drury Lane entertainment, they were a picture of youthful happiness and health. Some were so small that they had to be nursed during tea-time; but directly the music struck up these babies insisted on scrambling to the ground, that they might indulge in a dance.

During the evening, Madame Lanner was presented with a wreath of flowers by her children, each of whom received a bunch of violets from some friend in the stalls. Miss Harris was presented with a diamond brooch and earrings by the ladies of the company; and Mr. Augustus Harris was the recipient of a handsome laurel-wreath from Madame Lanner and her children, a compliment befitting the conclusion of the most successful season he has yet had at Drury Lane.

FROSTY SKETCHES OUT OF SEASON.

In the first and second week of March the brightness of sunshine, denied to us through months of the past winter, proved welcome and agreeable to the eye; but we sadly missed its proper accompaniment of genial warmth. A chilling northerly wind, day after day, continued to pierce our thickest clothes and suffering flesh with myriads of painful pricks, as of atmospheric needles, making us sore all over, unless the visitation was resisted by vigorous pedestrian exercise pumping the starved veins to fulness of vital blood. It was not safe to loiter in a rural or suburban walk, to look around for the pleasing tokens of approaching spring-time, or to mark the beginning leaf-buds on bushes and trees, or listen to the early notes of song-birds and the chirp of sociable sparrows, hailing the advent of their happy season. The ground was hard and stiff, in the mornings, under the cold breath of wind from an Arctic region, from the latitudes of Iceland and Spitzbergen, now and then depositing a thin layer of untimely snow over the streets and doorsteps of London. Scenes more appropriate to "the winter of our discontent" have been witnessed in the first days of the present month; and the freaks of Jack Frost, running

on past those of Saint Valentine, have disturbed the due correspondence of natural incidents and aspects with the dates of the almanack and calendar, as if these were misreckoned by transposing a monthly page. As there is no practical remedy but patience and cheerful hope, and the astronomers and meteorologists can give no satisfactory explanation, this emergency has been allotted to one of our Artists for the subjects of his Sketches, which appear to-day, showing the effects of ice and snow, here in town, so many weeks after Christmas, and in a year that finds its Easter coming so much too soon, without any real enjoyment of spring.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 24, 1878), with a codicil (dated June 20, 1881), of Mr. John Spicer, late of the Earl's-court Park estate office, South Kensington, builder, who died on Jan. 7 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by George John Spicer, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £294,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Spicer, £100, and for life his residence with the furniture and effects, horse and brougham, and £600 per annum, his executors are also to provide a coachman for her; to each of his three daughters, Fanny, Charlotte Emily, and Albina, £100 per annum during the lifetime of their mother; to his said son, his jewels; and there are bequests to the widow and daughters of his late brother, and to an old servant. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to accumulate until the death of his wife, and is then to be held in trust for all his children in equal shares. The testator directs his funeral to be of the plainest and simplest kind, as he has always hated show. A block of granite is to be placed over his grave, as he wishes to be buried as he has lived, in a plain and solid manner.

The will (dated April 28, 1875), with a codicil (dated May 12, 1882), of Captain George Pew, R.N., late of Sudbrook Park, Richmond, who died on Dec. 28 last, at No. 25, Old Cavendish-street, was proved on the 20th ult. by Lieutenant-General William Drysdale, O.B., the nephew, and Edward Wickstead, M.D., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £134,000. The testator, after giving a good many legacies, gives one half of the residue of his real and personal estate to his sister, Lady Drysdale, and the other half between his said nephew, his nieces Mrs. Anne Hemans, Mrs. Mary Moller, Mrs. Eliza Saunders, and Mrs. Helen Murray, and the children of his late niece Mrs. Margaret Warrie.

The will (dated May 12, 1882), with two codicils (dated Oct. 17 and Nov. 15 following), of Mr. Henry Brown, J.P., late of North Hill House, Plymouth, who died on Dec. 15 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Alexander Hubbard, Henry Rundle, and Arthur Edward Pridham, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £47,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Royal Devon and East Cornwall Hospital at Plymouth;—£200 each to the Blind Institution, the Female Orphan Asylum, and the Public Dispensary, all of Plymouth;—£100 each to the Eye Infirmary, Sailors' Home, and Female Penitentiary of Plymouth; the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin; the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, and the British and Foreign Bible Society;—£50 to the Plymouth Home Mission; £200 to be invested, and the annual income distributed on New-Year's Day by the Mayor of Bodmin, in sums of two shillings and sixpence among the aged poor, male and female; £800 per annum to his niece, Mrs. Amy Wakefield, with an annuity to her husband if he survive her; and numerous legacies to relatives, friends, late partners, servants, and employes of the firms with which he was formerly connected. The residue of his property is to accumulate until the death of his said niece, and is then to be held, upon trust, for her children; in default of any such children, three fourths are to be divided between his next of kin, and the other fourth between the Royal Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Plymouth, George Palmer Rogers, Robert Soper, Thomas Brooks, and Miss Elizabeth Courtney.

The will (dated June 24, 1873), with a codicil (dated Dec. 1, 1879), of the Rev. Henry Apreece Coles, formerly of Marham, Notts, but late of Beauchamp-square, Leamington, who died on Dec. 21 last, was proved on Jan. 26 by Mrs. Charlotte Coles, the widow and the sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testator bequeaths £50 each to St. John's Foundation School for the education and maintenance of the sons of poor clergymen of the Church of England; the Society for Employing Additional Curates, Whitehall; and the Society for Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating Orphans of Poor Clergymen of the Church of England;—and at the death of his wife, £500 to Louisa Florence Bridges, £1000 to Theodosia Crawford, and £4500 to Henry Wilson Bridges. Subject to these bequests, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated May 2, 1878) of Mr. Archibald Campbell Dennistoun, formerly of Florence, but late of Park Hill, Torquay, who died on Sept. 22 last at Carlton-on-Trent, was proved on the 8th ult. by Miss Eleanor Ann Catherine Dennistoun, and the Hon. Mrs. Clementina Isabella Margaret Skeffington, the daughters, the value of the personal estate exceeding £26,000. After payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, the testator leaves the residue of his property to his said two daughters.

The will (dated Dec. 10, 1881), with a codicil (dated Feb. 20, 1882), of Mr. Arthur Prime, late of No. 10, Percival-terrace, Brighton, and of Walberton House, Arundel, Sussex, who died on Jan. 10 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Charles Edward Prime, the brother, and Edward Norris Wroughton, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Matilda Prime, his house at Brighton, with the furniture and effects, all his horses and carriages, and a freehold house with orchard, and for life certain plate, and an annuity of £700. Subject to the wife's annuity and also to some other annuities which are given, he settles all his real estate and the residue of the personalty upon Arthur Edward Prime Evans. His family plate, racing-cups, and the plate on the wife's death given to her for life, are to go with the estate.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1877), with two codicils (dated March 1, 1879, and July 26, 1882), of Mr. John Williams, late of Debdon Hall, Loughton, Essex, who died on Jan. 4 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by George Thomas Tyerman, Francis Knight, William Knight, and Miss Mary Woods Moore Knight, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £6000. The testator bequeaths £300 to St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old-street-road; £250 each to the London Orphan Asylum and the City of London Truss Society; £200 to the Victoria Hospital, Victoria Park; £100 each to the City Dispensary and the Stock Exchange Fund for Decayed Members; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between the seven children of his late cousin Francis Knight, the four children of his late cousin Charles Knight, and the two grandchildren of his cousin Thomas Knight, in equal shares.



TREAT TO THE CHILDREN ENGAGED IN THE PANTOMIME AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.



HOME NEWS.

The Marquis of Hartington has consented, as Secretary of State for War, to become a patron of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society.

Some tasteful novelties in the way of Easter eggs, guaranteed to be made of pure sugar, have been produced by Messrs. Sparagnapane and Co., of Milton-street, City.

It is proposed by the friends of the late Dr. Bayes to endow a small ward in the London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street, in his memory.

Mr. Thomas Frederick Tout, M.A., formerly Scholar of Balliol College, has been elected to a fellowship at Pembroke College, Oxford.

Preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on July 11 and 12, and on Aug. 29 and 30.

Miss Edith Shore, M.D. London, has been appointed medical superintendent of the female staff at the General Post Office.

General Lord Wolseley is announced to preside at the Centenary Festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, which is to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern to-day.

Sir Tatton Sykes has decided to make a reduction of 10 per cent on the rent due at Lady Day next, on the tenant producing by July 1 receipts showing that the amount has been consumed in cake on his farm since November, 1872.

The usual dinner in aid of the funds of the University College Hospital, Gower-street, W.C., will not be held this year, and the committee will gladly receive the contributions of those friends of the charity who ordinarily subscribe.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in succession to the late Primate, has consented to become President of the City of London College, and to add his name to the thirty-four prelates who preside over the Church Penitentiary Association.

Mr. J. Ruskin, Slade Professor of Fine Art, gave his first public lecture since his reappointment to the professorship at the Union Museum, at Oxford, yesterday week, the subject being "Recent English Art." The building was crowded.

The ship *Lochee*, of 1728 tons, Captain J. Raeburn, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 8th inst., with 416 emigrants.

The Company of Grocers have given £100 to the funds of the Ragged School Union; and the Company of Clothworkers have forwarded 20 guineas in aid of the funds of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square.

Yesterday week the Liverpool underwriters and owners of the Dominion liner *Quebec*, which, after forty-one days' tossing about the Atlantic with loss of rudder, was brought to Liverpool, presented 1000 guineas to the master and crew.

A conference of delegates from district boards and vestries was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor presiding, to discuss the question of the cab radius. A resolution urging the reconsideration of the four-mile radius fixed in 1853 was carried.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., presided on the 7th inst. at the annual distribution of Science and Art prizes at Hammer-smith, and congratulated the classes on the progress they were making, and on the improvement which had taken place in mechanical art since the year 1852.

The polling at Wycombe for the election of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Carington took place last Saturday, when 1105 votes were recorded for Colonel Gerard Smith, the Liberal candidate, and 557 for Major Carson, the Conservative candidate.

The final stage of the dispersion by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson of the noble library of Blenheim Palace was entered upon last Saturday with the sale of the fifth portion, which will occupy eleven days, making altogether fifty-one days, continued at intervals since the first, in December, 1881.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the *Navarre*, a screw-steamer, on her passage from Copenhagen and Christian-sund to Leith. Ten persons were saved by a German smack, one by another smack, and five have been brought into Hull by the smack *Sir Stafford Northcote*. The remainder of those on board, sixty-five persons, are believed to have perished.

Special services were held in Exeter Hall on Monday in celebration of the work done by the Salvation Army in France and Switzerland. Miss Booth gave lengthened statements as to the "invasion" of the countries named, and "General" Booth declared that, financially, the "army" was just now more prosperous than it had yet been.

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army on Monday, the Duke of Cambridge remarked that the report in itself was fairly satisfactory, though it was to be regretted there was a deficit of £751, accounted for by the heavy repairs at the Bath Schools. The report was adopted.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool during the past week from the United States and Canada amounted to 326 cattle, 1157 sheep, 4056 quarters of beef, and 517 carcasses of mutton, and show a somewhat large falling-off in live stock, and a slight increase in fresh meat, when compared with the totals of the previous week.

There were 2480 births and 1648 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 381, and the deaths 169, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. Two persons died from smallpox, 29 from measles, 19 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 45 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus, 11 from enteric fever, and 9 from dysentery.

At University College on Saturday the bust of Mr. John Eric Erichsen, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Surgery to that Institution, and Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital, was presented to the Council as a memorial of him, and as marking the high estimation in which his services as a teacher are held. The bust is the work of Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, formerly a student in the Chairman's class of anatomy in the University.

Mr. John Pender, M.P., on Saturday night last gave a valuable and interesting lecture at the Working Men's College on his "Autumn Holiday in the United States." The lecture abounded with such serviceable information that the Marquis of Tweeddale, who presided and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, was fully justified in suggesting that Mr. Pender should publish the notes of his tour in book form.

Mr. G. J. Goschen presided at the thirtieth anniversary festival of the Earlwood Asylum for Idiots, held on the 7th inst., at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. About 120 ladies and gentlemen supported the chairman, and the subscription-list amounted to £1000.—At the anniversary dinner of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, held the same evening at the Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. Henry Spicer presiding, subscriptions were announced to the extent of nearly £3000, including 100 guineas from the chairman and £1000 from an anonymous contributor.

Writing to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone states that the question of placing the management of Scottish affairs under a Cabinet Minister has been occupying the attention of the Government, who are anxious that the administrative system in each of the three kingdoms should be such as to promote the highest attainable degree of efficiency in the working.

In preparation for the Easter manoeuvres, several thousands of the Metropolitan Volunteers were under arms last Saturday. The parade in which the greatest interest was centred was that of the Victoria Rifles, the only metropolitan corps which has attempted the organisation of mounted infantry, and which carried out a march and series of manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Hendon.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods continued on Monday the sale (begun on the 9th inst.) of the remaining works of the late Mr. Edward Duncan, who for a great many years had been a member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. The collection consisted of finished drawings in water colours, pictures in oil, and his choice collection of pictures and drawings by other artists. The total amount realised was about £11,770.

Judgment in the case of Mr. Roberts, late City Remembrancer, against the London Corporation, in which the plaintiff sought for reinstatement and damages, was given in the Court of Appeal yesterday week, the decision being against the appellant. The conduct of the Corporation was strongly disapproved, and it was suggested they should not press for costs. The Court remarked that Mr. Roberts was defeated on a technicality, and his honour was in no way impugned.

The Duke of Westminster, who was accompanied by the Duchess, opened the new Queen's School at Chester on the 7th inst. It is a very handsome pile of buildings facing the city walls, and Welsh mountains, and standing on a site presented by his Grace to the governors. The Duke said he trusted that the institution would be the means of effecting a thorough improvement in the educational training of girls, which had been too much neglected.

The annual general meeting of the supporters of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. The report stated that during the year nine new life-boats were placed on the coast of the British Isles, and that there are now 273 under the management of the society. In the past twelve months 741 persons were saved from wrecked vessels. The life-boats also helped to rescue twenty-three vessels from destruction. The total amount of the donations and subscriptions received during that period was £43,117, and the expenditure amounted to £36,746. The Earl of Courtown moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Ballantyne and agreed to. Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., has been elected chairman, in succession to Mr. Thomas Chapman, who long held that office.

The agreement arrived at on the question of the Danube has been embodied in a Treaty, which was signed by all the Plenipotentiaries last Saturday. The mandate of the European Commission has been extended for twenty-one years, with a power of perpetual renewal; the jurisdiction of the Commission has been extended up to Braila, and the river from that point to the Iron Gate has been placed under the control of a mixed or Riverain Commission, consisting of the representatives of Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria, with one member appointed by the European Commission. The Mixed Commission will administer the *règlement* drawn up by the European Commission for that purpose under the terms of the Berlin Treaty. Concessions in regard to those branches of the stream which are on Russian or on Roumanian territory have been made, but entirely subject to the approval of the Powers as to the works and tolls. The Treaties of 1815, of 1856, and of 1878 have been confirmed.

The officials at Liverpool have issued the returns of emigration for February, which show that during that month 71 vessels left the Mersey for various foreign parts with 6577 passengers, which is 2007 less than February last year. In January of this year the number was 5083, over which in the following month there is an excess of 1467. The details of the emigration for last month are as under:—To the United States, 41 vessels, with 5594 passengers, of whom 3823 were English, 63 Scotch, 572 Irish, 1127 foreigners, and 9 whose nationalities were not known; to British North America, 6 vessels, with 678 passengers, 635 being English, 6 Irish, and 37 foreigners; to Australia, 1 ship, with 42 passengers, 26 being English, 2 Scotch, and 14 Irish; to South America, 7 ships, with 82 passengers, 39 being English, 5 Irish, 38 not known; to East Indies, 6 vessels, with 76 passengers; to West Indies, 2 vessels, with 14 passengers; to China, 3 vessels, with 21 passengers; and to the West Coast of Africa, 5 ships, with 70 passengers.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Dental Hospital of London was held at the hospital, Leicester-square, last week, under the presidency of Mr. Edwin Saunders, one of the trustees. In the report, which was unanimously adopted, the Managing Committee congratulated the governors on the continued success and prosperity of the institution, on completing the first quarter of a century of its existence; also on the great benefits which the hospital continues to afford upon the suffering poor, 35,893 cases having been treated during the year 1882, being an increase of 5094 on the previous year. The committee make an urgent appeal for the funds necessary for the extension of the hospital, and for fitting up the new wing, towards which object Mr. Saunders has promised to contribute £1200, and S. J. Hutchinson, Esq., to give or collect £50, on the sole condition that twenty more promises of a like sum are forthcoming without delay. The "Wandering Minstrels" have promised a concert on behalf of the Hospital Extension Fund, to take place at the Grosvenor Hall, on Thursday evening, May 31.

The ordinary annual meeting of the members of the Printers' Pension Society was held last Saturday at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Mr. F. Young. The report stated that the ordinary income of the Corporation for the past year had been £1861, of which £1337 had been received from subscriptions, in addition to which there had been £670 from dividends, and the anniversary festival resulted, after meeting all outgoings, in the receipt of £389. The total amount of invested capital is £19,558. The amount paid in pensions during the year had been £1788. There are now 122 pensioners on the list, irrespective of the seventeen just elected. The almshouses at Wood-green are all occupied, and the inmates are in fairly good health. The Orphan Fund has become so seriously in arrear that it had been necessary to realise a considerable portion of the funded property, and the committee consequently invite the trade to subscribe more liberally. It was mentioned that the Duke of Albany will preside at the festival dinner to be held in June next. Mr. Collingwood, who moved the adoption of the report, bore testimony to the admirable manner in which the funds of the society are administered, and especially mentioned the almshouses at Wood-green as a pattern to similar institutions.

ATHLETICS VERSUS ÆSTHETICS.

In that amusing book of Mr. Leslie Stephen's, "Sketches of Cambridge, by a Don," he tells the anecdote of a college wag, at some wine-party, thus defining the respective peculiar merits of three different classes of his friends. "Some men have brains," said he, pointing to Eusebius Primer, a pallid and meagre student of the higher mathematics, likely to become a Smith's prizeman or Senior Wrangler, if not prematurely exhausted. "Some men have not brains, but they have muscles;" and he slapped the broad shoulders of Ajax Burley, who can beat the most stalwart of rustics or sportsmen, either in boxing, cudgelling, or wrestling, or in mere lifting and tossing of weights. "Some men have no brains, and no muscles," he went on, "but they have collars;" and, with that, his finger of mock admiration was directed to the dainty and precise neck-gear of Adolphus Thynne, a fastidious votary of elegance in dress, wearing the latest Bond-street fashions with the most finished adjustment to his slender person. There is, moreover, an inward and spiritual foppiness, an elaborate affectation of superior grace and refinement, the outward and visible sign of which, instead of "collars," may be sometimes the Byronic costume of a bare neck and open throat; at other periods, the Germanic license of unclipped flowing hair; the artistic lounging-suit of brown velvet, or even blue velvet, jerkin and knickerbockers to match; the silk smoking-cap, with coloured tassels, and the capricious choice of fancy watchguards, rings, pins, and ornamental walking-canes, to indicate the possessor's exquisite sense of rarity and beauty. Even without such purchasable decorations, the ambition to be esteemed a superfine man of culture will be apt to betray itself, not only in discourse upon such themes as he condescends to treat, but in the bodily carriage and gestures, as well as in the studied expression of countenance, and those glances of "the poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling," which light on things of this world and people that on earth do dwell. In contrast with a couple of such transcendental Æsthetes, communing together of the subjective forms of ideal conception, or whatever they please, on the banks of the river, and losing the real benefit of invigorating exercise in the fresh air of a fine spring day, we commend the healthy appearance of the manly Athletes, who have just stepped ashore from their pair-oared wherry, after a pull up stream of three miles in half an hour, to take the girls back with them, as promised, in time for the next train to town. The girls, at any rate, will be at no loss to choose between these different male types of English youth.

Mr. Samuel Brandram gave on Tuesday the last of a series of Shakspearean readings, the play chosen being "The Merchant of Venice." There were good and most appreciative audiences at all the readings, which, it is almost needless to say, were admirably rendered.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the Medical Congress a reception was given to the members by Lady Burdett-Coutts. To commemorate the occasion a portrait composition, entitled "A Garden Party at Holly Lodge," has been executed by Mr. A. P. Tilt, and may be viewed at Messrs. Dickinson's, New Bond-street. There are about ninety portraits, of photographic origin, and these are disposed with considerable tact and taste.

The prisoners now awaiting trial at Kilmmainham Jail for the Phoenix Park murders have been served with notices intimating that they will be tried at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, at Green-street Court-house, on April 9, on three separate counts—first, with having murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke; secondly, with having attacked and wounded Mr. Denis J. Field with intent to murder him; and, thirdly, with having conspired to murder certain Government officials and others.—Yesterday week Superintendent Mallon, of the Dublin police, caused a search to be made at low water in the Liffey, at a spot where, according to information he had received, a parcel had been thrown in. The result of the search was the discovery of eleven dagger-shaped knives, covered with rust, as though from long immersion in water. Two boxes, containing ninety revolver cartridges, were also fished out of the river Liffey at Burgh Quay, alongside O'Connell Bridge, by the captain of a vessel. A six-chambered revolver was found near the same place, and both that and the ammunition appeared to have been a very short time in the water.

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CHAPTER XXI.
NEIGHBOURS.

JOHN SHORTLANDS, as it turned out, could not come north till the 20th; so Mr. Winterbourne asked young Leslie to shoot with him for the first week; and the invitation had been gratefully accepted. The obligation, however, was not all on one side. The Master of Lynn was possessed of a long and familiar experience of the best and swiftest methods of getting the birds sent to a good market; and he made his arrangements in this direction with a business-like forethought which amused Mr. Winterbourne, who expressed some whimsical scruples over his being transformed into a game-dealer.

"I don't look at it in that light at all," the Master said, coolly. "Game is the only thing land like that will produce; and I like to know what it is worth. I think I can guarantee that the hire of the gillies and ponies and panniers won't cost you a farthing."

"You should not be so anxious to have your own moor hard shot," said Mr. Winterbourne, with a smile.

"But I am," said this shrewd young man. "There is no danger, on ground like this, of too small a breeding-stock being left. It is all the other way. What I am afraid of is too big a stock; and the disease coming along. That is a terrible business. You are congratulating yourself on the number of birds, and on their fine condition; and some pleasant morning you wake up to find the place swept clean."

"Not in one night?"

"Well, a day or two will do it. This epidemic is quite different from the ordinary mild forms of disease, where you can see the birds pining away to death. Instead of that you find them all about among the heather, dead, but perfectly plump and well-looking, not a sign of disease outside or in. So, if you please, Mr. Winterbourne, don't have any scruples about turning on Duncan if you think we are not doing well enough. The bigger consignments we can send off the better."

Now one consequence of this arrangement was that when Yolande, in the morning, had said "Good-by, papa!" and "Good-by, Archie!" and given each of them a flower or some such trifle (for in that part of the country the presentation

of a small gift, no matter what, to anyone going shooting, is supposed to bring good luck), and when she had seen that luncheon was quite prepared to be sent up the hill when the first pony left, she found herself with the whole day before her, with no companion, and with no occupation save that of wandering down the glen or up one of the hillsides in search of new flowers. It is not to be wondered at, then, that she should seek some variety by occasionally driving into Gress, when the dog-cart was taking the game shot the day before to Foyers, and spending a few hours with Mrs. Bell until the trap came back to pick her up again. For one thing, when she discovered some plant unknown to her, she found it much easier to consult Mr. Melville's herbarium than to puzzle over the descriptions of the various species in the *Flora*; and as he was generally occupied either in the school-house or in his laboratory, she did not interfere with him. But the truth is, she liked this shrewd, kindly, wise old Scotchwoman, who was the only one in the neighbourhood who took any notice of her. The people at the Towers had neither called nor made any other overtures. And as Mrs. Bell's thoughtfulness and kindness took the substantial form of sending up to Allt-nam-ba, pretty nearly every day, some article or articles likely to be of use to the young housekeeper, of course Yolande had to drive in to thank her.

"Mrs. Bell," said she, one warm and sunny afternoon, when they were together in the garden (this good woman made awful havoc among her flowers when Yolande came to see her), "who was Aikendrum?"

"A young lad who went away for a sodger—so the song says."

"And everyone was so sorry, is it not so?" said this tall young lady, who already had her hands full of flowers. "The Master was saying that, if Mr. Melville leaves here, everyone will be quite as sorry—it will be like the going away of Aikendrum."

"Why should he go?" said Mrs. Bell, sharply. "Why should he not stay among his own people—yes, and on land that may be his own one day?" And then she added more gently: "It is not a good thing for one to be away among strangers; there's many a sore heart comes o' that. It's not only them that are left behind, sometimes it's the one that goes away that is sorrowfu' enough about it. I daresay, now, ye never heard o' an old Scotch song they call 'The sun rises bright in France'?"

"Oh, will you sing it for me?" said Yolande, eagerly; for indeed the reputation of this good dame for the singing of those old Scotch songs was wide in that district: though it was not everyone whom she would honour. And her singing was strangely effective. She had but little of a voice; she crooned rather than sang; but she could give the words a curiously pathetic quality; and she had the natural gift of knowing what particular airs she could make tell.

She laid her hand on Yolande's arm—as if to ask for attention:

"The sun rises bright in France,
And fair sets he;
But he has tint the blink he had
In my ain countrie.
It's no my ain ruin
That weets aye my e'e,
But the dear Marie I left behind
Wi' sweet bairnies three."

"Ye've no heard that before?"

"Oh, no. It is a very sad air. By why Marie?—that is French."

"Well, ye see, the French and the Scotch were very thick* in former days; and Marie was a common name in Scotland. I am told they spoke nothing but French at Holyrood; and the young gentlemen, they were all for joining the French service."

"But is there no more of the song, Mrs. Bell?"

"Oh, aye; there are other two verses. But it's no for an auld wife like me to be singing havers."

"Please!"

"Very well, then:

"The bud comes back to summer,
And the blossom to the tree,
But I win back—oh, never,
To my ain countrie.
Gladness comes to many,
Sorrow comes to me,
As I look o'er the wide ocean
To my ain countrie."

"Fr' biewly low'd my ain hearth,
And smiled my ain Marie:
Oh! I've left my heart behind
In my ain countrie!
O I'm leal to high heaven,
Which aye was leal to me!
And it's there I'll meet ye a' soon,
Frae my ain countrie."†

"It is a beautiful air—but so sad," Yolande said; and then she added slyly, "and now Aikendrum."

But Mrs. Bell doggedly refused.

"I tell ye it's no for an auld wife like me to be fashing with such blethers; it's for young lassies when they're out at the herding. And I hope, now, that ye are no likely to put any Aikendrum notions into Mr. Melville's head. Let him stay where he is. Maybe we'll get him a better stance‡ in the country-side soon; stranger things have come to pass."

"I?" said Yolande; "is it likely I should wish him to go away? Perhaps you do not know, then, that I am going to live in this neighbourhood—no?"

"Oh, indeed; is that possible noo?" said Mrs. Bell—and she would say no more. She was herself most kindly and communicable; but always she preserved a certain reserve of manner in a case like this—it was not her "place" to betray curiosity. However, Yolande was quite frank.

"Oh, yes," said the young lady, cheerfully. "Of course I must live here when I am married; and of course, too, I look forward to seeing Mr. Melville always. He will be our nearest friend—almost the only one. But it is so difficult to catch him. Either he is in the school; or he is up at the water-wheel—why, this moment, now, if I could see him, I would ask him to drive out to Allt-nam-ba, when the carriage comes, and stay to dine with us."

"I wish ye would—oh, I wish ye would, my dear young laddy!" the old dame exclaimed. "For the way he goes

* Thick—intimate.

† The words of this song are by Allan Cunningham; the music is an old Celtic air.

‡ Stance—holding or position.

on is just distressing! Not a settled proper meal will he sit down to! nothing but a piece of cold meat aye to be standing by. There it is—in there among they smelling chemical things—day and night there must aye be the same thing on the side table waiting for him—some cold meat, a bit o' bread, and a wee, scripmit, half-pint bottle o' that fashionless claret-wine that is not one preen point better than vinegar. And then when he gives the bairns a day's holiday, and starts away for Loch-na-lairige—a place that no one has ever won to but the shepherds—not a thing in his pocket but a piece o' bread and cheese. How he keeps up his strength—a big-boned man like that—passes me. If ye want to anger him, that's the way to do it—compel him to sit down to a respectable meal and get the lasses to prepare a few things for him in a clever kind o' way, as ye would get in any Christian house. Well, many a time I think if that's the manner they train young men at Oxford they would be better brought up at another place. And what is the use of it? His means are far beyond his wants—I take care there is no wasterfulness in the house-keeping, for one thing; and even if they were not, is there not my money?—and a proud woman I would be that day that he would take a penny of it!"

At this moment the object of these remarks came out of the laboratory—a small building standing at right angles with the house—and he was buttoning his coat as if he had just put it on.

"Good afternoon, Miss Winterbourne," said he, and he seemed very pleased to see her as he took her hand for a second. "I thought I heard your voice. And I have got a word of approval for you."

"Oh, indeed?" said she, smiling; for occasionally his schoolmaster air and his condescending frankness amused her. "I had a look over my herbarium last night; you have been very careful."

"You thought I should not be?"

"I did not know. But if there had been any confusion or mischief done, I should not have mentioned it—no, probably I should have let you have your will; only, I would never have allowed anyone else to go near the place; so, you see, you would have been inflicting injury on an unknown number of persons in the future."

"But how wrong not to tell me!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, you have been careful enough. Indeed, you have taken unnecessary trouble. It is quite enough if the different genera are kept separate; it is not necessary that the species should follow in the same order as they are in the *Flora*. You must not give yourself that trouble again."

"When the dog-cart comes along," said she, "I hope you will drive out with me to Allt-nam-ba, and spend the evening with us."

"You are very kind."

"No, I am scheming," she said. "The truth is the fishmonger at Inverness has disappointed me—no, no, no, Mrs. Bell, on the whole he has been very good; but this time there is a mistake; and do you think, Mr. Melville, if you were taking your rod you could get me a few trout out of the loch on the way home? Is it too much to ask?"

He glanced at the sky. "I think we might manage it," said he, "though it is rather clear. There may be a breeze on the loch; there generally is up there. But what we ought to do is to set out now, and walk it; and let the trap pick us up at the loch. Can you walk so far?"

"I should think so!" said Yolande. "And be delighted too."

"Well, I will go and get my rod and basket. Then as we go along I can tell you the names of any plants you don't know; or answer any questions that may be puzzling you. Don't be afraid to ask. I like it. It helps to keep one's recollections clear. And I never laugh at ignorance; it is the pretence of knowledge that is contemptible."

They did not, however, talk botany exclusively as they walked away from Gress, on this beautiful afternoon; for he very speedily discovered that she knew far more about him and his family and his affairs than he could possibly have imagined.

"The days in Egypt were long," she explained, "and the Master used to tell me all about this neighbourhood until, when I came to it, everything seemed quite familiar."

"You have been a great traveller," he said.

"Yes; we have travelled about a good deal. And you?"

"Not much. I think I am too lazy. The kind of travelling that I enjoy is to sit out in the garden of a summer evening, in an easy-chair, and to watch the sunset, and, perhaps, the moon slowly rising."

"But you said travelling," she said.

"Well, you are hurrying along at a rate of 68,000 miles an hour; isn't that quick enough for anything?" he said, laughing.

"It is a cheap way of travelling," said she, with a smile.

"That is why it suits me."

"But you don't see much?"

"No! Not when you can watch the stars appear, one by one, over the hill-tops? Don't you think they are as interesting as the shops in the Palais Royal? They are more mysterious, at all events. It does seem odd, you know, when you think of the numbers of human beings all over the world—the small, tiny creatures—sticking up their little tin tubes at the midnight sky, and making guesses at what the stars are made of, and how they came to be there. It is a pathetic kind of thing to think about. I fancy I must try a 'Zulu' and a 'March Brown'."

This startling *non sequitur* was caused by the fact that by this time they had reached the loch; and that he frequently thought aloud in this fashion, heedless of any incongruity, and heedless also of his companion. He sat down on a lump of granite, and took out his fly-book.

"Won't you walk on to the lodge, Miss Winterbourne?" said he. "I am going to drift down in the boat, and it will be slow work for you."

"I will wait on the bank," said she, "and watch. Do you not understand that I am seriously interested?"

"Then you will see whether I get any. It is a sport," he added, as he was selecting the flies, "that there is less to be said against than shooting, I imagine. I don't like the idea of shooting birds; especially after I have missed one or two. Birds are such harmless creatures. But the fish is different—the fish is making a murderous snap at an innocent fly, or what he thinks to be a fly, when a little bit of steel catches him in the very act. It serves him right, from the moral point of view."

"But surely he is justified in trying to get his dinner," said she. "Just as you are doing now?"

"Well, I will put on a jay's wing also," said he, "and if they don't like one or other of those nice wholesome little dishes, we must try them with something else."

As it happened, however, the trout seemed disposed to rise to anything; for it was a good fishing afternoon—warm, with a light wind ruffling the surface of the loch. By the time the dog-cart came along he had got close on two dozen in his basket, averaging about three to the pound, so that a selection from them would do very well for dinner; and when he got ashore, and got into the trap, Yolande thanked him for them

very prettily, while he, on the other hand, said that the obligation was all on his side.

"Why do you not come oftener, then?" she said, as they were driving along up the wide glen.

"I might be depriving someone else of the use of the boat," he answered.

"No, no; how can that be?" she insisted. "They are all day up the hill. Why do you not come to the loch, every afternoon, and then come in and spend the evenings with us. Mrs. Bell says you do very wrong about your food, not having proper meals, at proper times. Now we are always very punctual; and if you came in and dined with us, it would teach you good habits."

"You are too kind, Miss Winterbourne," said he. "But please don't think that I have forgotten the invitation you gave me the other night. I could not be so ungrateful as that."

"And the use of remembering, if you do not act on it?" said she—but she could not lecture the schoolmaster any further just then, for they had arrived at the wooden bridge, and she had to let the cob go very cautiously over that primitive structure.

After dinner that evening, Mr. Winterbourne begged to be excused for a short time, as he had a letter to write that he wished posted at Whitebridge the same night. This was the letter:—

"Allt-nam-ba, August 15.

"Dear Shortlands,—I am sending you a couple of brace of birds, and would send you more, but that I can see that my future son-in-law regards these bequests with great disfavour; and as it is in my interest that he is trying to make as much as he can out of the shooting, I don't like to interfere with his economical exertions. Prudence in a young man should be encouraged rather than checked. I hope you will not be later than the 20th. I shall be glad to have you here. The fact is, I have been torturing myself with doubts and questions, which may appear to you uncalled for. I hope they are uncalled for. Indeed, to all appearance, everything is going on well. Yolande is in the brightest spirits, and is delighted with the place; and young Leslie seems very proud of her and affectionate. The only thing is whether I should not have put the whole facts of the case before him at the outset; and whether I am not bound in honour to do so now, before the serious step of marriage is taken. I don't know. I am afraid to do it; and afraid of what might happen if I remain silent. There is a young man here, a Mr. Melville, who was Leslie's tutor, and who remains his intimate associate and friend. He is very highly respected about here; and, as I judge, seems to deserve the high opinion every one has of him. What I am thinking of now is the propriety of laying the whole affair before him, as Leslie's nearest friend. He knows the other members of the family also. I could trust him to give an honest opinion; and if he, knowing all the circumstances of the case, and knowing Leslie, and the ways of the family, were to think it unnecessary to break silence, then I might be fairly justified in letting the thing be as it is. Do you not think so? But you will answer this question in person—not later than the 20th, I hope."

"For a long time I thought that, if only Yolande were married and settled quietly in the country, there would be no further need for anxiety; but now I cannot keep from speculating on other possibilities, and wondering whether it would not be better to prevent any future ground of complaint, and consequent unhappiness, by telling the whole truth now. Surely that might be done without letting Yolande know? Why should she ever know?"

"If you can leave on the night of the 18th, you will reach Inverness next forenoon, and catch the three p.m. boat down the Caledonian Canal. Most likely you will find Yolande waiting for you at the pier; she likes driving. Our prospects for the 20th are fairly good; there is more cover for black game up those mountainous corries than I could have expected. We shoot all we find, as they don't stop here through the winter. On the 12th we had sixty-eight brace grouse, one ptarmigan, one snipe, and a few mountain hares; on the 13th, seventy-one brace grouse, and also some hares; yesterday it was wet and wild, and we only went out for an hour or so in the afternoon—nine brace; to-day was fine, and we got sixty-two brace grouse, and one and a half brace ptarmigan. Young Leslie is about the best all-round shot I have ever seen; cool and certain. I think I get more nervous year by year; but then he is a capital hand at redeeming mistakes; and that gives one a little more confidence. A stag and three hinds passed close by the lodge late last night—at least so the shepherds say."

"I know you won't mind my asking you to bring some little trifle or other for Yolande, just to show that you were thinking of her. She will meet you at Foyers pier."

"Yours faithfully,

"G. R. WINTERBOURNE."

CHAPTER XXII.

"IM WALD UND AUF DER HEIDE."

Next morning there was a sudden call on Mr. Winterbourne to dismiss these fears and anxieties. The little community away up there in the solitude of the hills was suddenly thrown into violent commotion. A young gillie who had been wandering about had come running back to the bothy, declaring that he had seen a stag go into the wood just above the lodge; and of course the news was immediately carried to the house; and instantly the two gentlemen came out—Mr. Winterbourne eager and excited, the Master of Lynn not quite so sure of the truth of the report. Duncan, to tell the truth, was also inclined to doubt; for this young lad had, until the previous year, been a deck-hand on board the *Dunara Castle*, and knew a great deal more about skarts and sea-gulls than about stags. Moreover, the shepherds had been through the wood this same morning, with their dogs. However, it was determined, after much hurried consultation, not to miss the chance, if there was a chance. The day, in any case, threatened to turn out badly; the clouds were coming closer and closer down; to drive this wood would be a short and practicable undertaking that would carry them on conveniently to lunch time. And so it was finally arranged that Mr. Winterbourne should go away by himself to a station that he knew, commanding certain gullies that the stag, if there were a stag, would most likely make for; while the Master would stay behind, and, after a calculated interval, go through the wood with Duncan and the beaters.

In the midst of all this Miss Yolande suddenly made her appearance, in a short-skirted dress, thick boots, and deer-stalker's cap.

"What do you want?" her father said abruptly, and with a stare.

"I am going with you," was her cool answer.

"Indeed you are not."

"Why not, then?"

"Women going deerstalking!" he exclaimed. "What next?"

"Can I not be as quiet as anyone? Why should I not go with you? I have climbed the hill many times, and I know very well where to hide, for Duncan showed me the place."

"Go spin, you jade, go spin!" her father said, as he

shouldered the heavy rifle, and set off on the long and weary struggle up the hill.

Yolande turned to the Master.

"Is he not unkind!" she said, in a crestfallen way.

"If I were you," said he, laughing, "I would go all the same."

"Should I do any harm? Is it possible that I could do any harm?" she asked, quickly.

"Not a bit of it! What harm could you do? There is room for a dozen people to hide in that place; and if you keep your head just a little bit above the edge, and keep perfectly still, you will see the whole performance in the gully below. If there is a stag in the wood, and if I don't get a shot at him, he is almost sure to go up through the gullies. You won't scream, I suppose? And don't move—if you move a finger he will see you. And don't tumble into too many moss-holes, Yolande, when you are crossing the moor. And don't break your ankles in a peat-hag. And don't topple over the edge when you get to the gullies."

"Do you think you will frighten me? No, I am going as soon as papa is out of sight."

"Oh, you can't go wrong," said he, good-naturedly. "The only thing is, when you get to the top of the hill, you might go on some three or four hundred yards before crossing the moor, so as to keep well back from the wood."

"Oh, yes, certainly," said Yolande. "I understand very well."

Accordingly, some little time thereafter, she set out on her self-imposed task; and she was fully aware that it was a fairly arduous one. Even here at the outset it was pretty stiff work; for the hill rose sheer away from the little plateau on which the lodge stood, and the ground was rugged in some parts and a morass in others, while there was an abundance of treacherous holes where the heather grew long among the rocks. But she had certain landmarks to guide her. At first there was a sheep-track; then she made for two juniper bushes; then for certain conspicuous boulders; then, higher up, she came on a rough and stony face where the climbing was pretty difficult; then by the edge of a little hollow that had a tree or two in it; and then, as she was now nearly at the top, and as there was a smooth boulder convenient, she thought she would sit down for a minute to regain her breath. Far below her the lodge and its dependencies looked like so many small toy-houses; she could see the tiny figures of human beings moving about; in the perfect silence she could hear the whining of the dogs shut up in the kennel. Then one of those miniature figures waved something white; she returned the signal. Then she rose and went on again; she crossed a little burn; she passed along the edge of some steep gullies leading away down to the Corrie-an-Blich—that is, the Corrie of the Horses; and finally, after some further climbing, she reached the broad, wide, open, undulating moorland, from which nothing was visible but a wilderness of bare and bleak mountain-tops, all as silent as the grave.

She had been up here twice or thrice before; but she never came upon this scene of vast and voiceless desolation without being struck by a sort of terror. It seemed away out of the world. And on this morning a deeper gloom than usual hung over it; the clouds were low and heavy; there was a brooding stillness in the air. She was glad that someone had preceded her; the solitude of this place was terrible.

And now as she set out to cross the wild moorland she discovered that that was a much more serious undertaking than when she had a friendly hand to lend her assistance from time to time. This wide plain of moss and bog and heather was intersected by a succession of peat-hags, the oozy black soil of which was much more easy to slide down into than to clamber out of. The Master of Lynn had taught her how to cross these hags: one step down, then a spring across, then her right hand grasped by his right hand, then her elbow caught by his left hand, and she stood secure on the top of the other bank. But now, as she scrambled down the one side, so she had to scramble up the other, generally laying hold of a bunch of heather to help her; and as she was anxious not to lose her way, she made a straight course across this desert waste, and did not turn aside for drier or smoother ground as one better acquainted with the moor might have done. However, she struggled on bravely. The first chill struck by that picture of desolation had gone. She was thinking more of the deer now. She hoped she would be up in time. She hoped her father would get a chance. And of course she made perfectly certain that, if he did get a chance, he would kill the stag; and then there would be a joyful procession back to the lodge; and a rare to-do among the servants and the gillies; with perhaps a dance in the evening, to the skirl of Duncan's pipes.

All at once a cold wind began to blow; and about a minute thereafter she had no more idea of where she was than if she had been in the middle of the Atlantic. The whole world had been suddenly shut out from her; all she could see was a yard or two, either way, of the wet moss and heather. This grey cloud that had come along was raw to the throat and to the eyes; but it did not deposit much moisture on her clothes; its chief effect was the bewilderment of not seeing anything. And yet she thought she ought to go on. Perhaps she might get out of it. Perhaps the wind would carry it off. And so she kept on as straight as she could guess; but with much more caution; for, at any moment she might fall into one of the deep holes worn by the streams in the peat, or into one of the moss-holes where the vegetation was so treacherously green.

But as she went on and on, and could find nothing that she could recognise, she grew afraid. Moreover, there was a roaring of a waterfall somewhere, which seemed to her louder than anything she had heard about there before. She began to wonder how far she had come; and to fear that in the mist she had lost her direction, and might be in the immediate neighbourhood of some dangerous precipice. And then—as she was looking all round her helplessly—her heart stood still with fright. There—away in that vague pall that encompassed her—stood the shadow, the ghost, of an animal, a large, visionary thing, motionless and noiseless, at a distance that she could not compute. And now she felt sure that that was the stag they were in search of; and, strangely enough, her agony of fear was not that she might by accident be shot through being in the neighbourhood of the deer, but that she might by some movement on her part scare it away. She stood motionless, her heart now beating with excitement, her eyes fixed on this faint shade away in there, in the grey. It did not move; she did not move. She kept her hands clenched by her side, so that she should not tremble. She dared not even sink into the heather and try to hide there. But the next moment she had almost screamed; for there was a hurried rushing noise behind her, and as she (in spite of herself) wheeled round to face this new danger, a troop of phantoms went flying by—awful things they appeared to be until, just as they passed her, she recognised them to be humble and familiar sheep. Moreover, when she saw that other animal out there disappear along with them—the whole of them looming large and mysterious in this cloud-world—she made sure that that had been a sheep also; and she breathed more freely. Must not these animals have been disturbed by her father? Ought she not to make back in the direction from which they had come? To go any further forward she scarcely dared; the roar of water seemed perilously near.

As she thus stood, bewildered, uncertain, and full of a nameless dread, she saw before her a strange thing—a thing that added amazement to her terror—a belt of white, like a waterfall, that seemed to connect earth and sky. It was at an unknown distance, but it appeared to be perfectly vertical; and she knew that no such stupendous waterfall had she either seen before or heard of. That, then, that white water was the cause of the roaring noise. And then she bethought her of a saying of Archie Leslie, that tales were told of people having gone into this wilderness and never having been heard of again; but that there was one sure way of escape for anyone who got astray—to follow any one of the streams. That, he had said, must sooner or later lead you down to Allt-nam-ba. But when she thought of going away over to that white torrent, and seeking to follow its course down through chasm after chasm, she shuddered. For one who knew the country intimately—for a man who could jump from boulder to boulder, and swing himself from bush to bush—it might be possible; for her it was impossible. Nor was there the slightest use in her trying to go back the way she came. She had lost all sense of direction; there was nothing to give her a clue; she was absolutely helpless.

But fortunately she had the good sense to stand still and to consider her position with such calmness as she could muster; and that took time; and during this time, insensibly to herself, the clouds around were growing thinner. Then she noticed that the upper part of that awe-inspiring torrent had receded very considerably—that the white line was no longer vertical, but seemed to stretch back into the distance. Then the moorland visible around her began to grow more extended. Here and there faint visions of hills appeared. And then a flood of joyful recognition broke over her. That awful torrent was nothing but the familiar Allt-cam-bân,* its brawling white stream not vertical at all, but merely winding down from the far heights of the hills. She had come too far, certainly; but now she knew that the gullies she was in search of were just behind her; and that her father's hiding-place was not more than three hundred yards distant. The cloud that had encompassed her was now trailing along the face of the hill opposite her; the gloomy landscape was clear in all its features. With a light heart she tripped along, over heather, across hags, through sopping moss, until behind a little barricade which Nature had formed at the summit of a precipice overlooking certain ravines—a little box, as it were, that looked as if it had been dug out for the very purpose of deer-slaying—she found her father quietly standing, and cautiously peering over the ledge.

When he heard her stealthy approach, he quickly turned; then he motioned her to stoop down and come to him. This she did very cautiously and breathlessly, and presently she was standing beside him, on a spot which enabled her to look down into the gullies beneath. These certainly formed a most admirable deer-trap, if ever there was one. The place consisted of a series of little hills or lumps, probably not more than 150 feet in height, with sheer smooth slopes, here and there lightly wooded, but mostly covered with heather. The gullies between those lumps, again, came to a point in a ravine just underneath where Yolande was standing; so that, whichever way the deer came, they were almost certain to make up the steep face just opposite this station, and so give the rifleman an excellent chance. Yolande took out her housekeeper's note-book, and wrote on the fly-leaf:

"Have you seen anything?"

He shook his head; and motioned to her to put the book away. It was not a time for trifling. If there were a stag in the unseen woods beyond, it might make its sudden appearance in this silent little ravine at any moment, and might make for the top by some quite unexpected track. He kept his eyes on the watch all along the gullies; but his head was motionless. Yolande, too, was eager and anxious—but only for a while. As time passed, she grew listless. This solitude seemed always to have been a solitude. There was no sign of life in it. Doubtless the young lad had been deceived. And then she grew to thinking of the strange sight she saw in the mist, when the waters of the Allt-cam-bân seemed to be one foaming, white, vertical torrent.

Then a shock came to her eyes: a living thing suddenly appeared in that empty solitude; and at once she clenched her hands. She knew what was expected of her. She remained rigid as a stone; she would not even raise her head to see if her father saw. She kept her eyes on this startling feature in the landscape; she held her breath; she was mainly conscious of a dim fear that this animal that was coming over that hillock at such a speed was not a deer at all, but a fox. It was of a light reddish-brown colour. Then it had not come up any of the gullies, as she had been told to expect; it had come right over the top of the little hill, with a long, sinuous stride; and now it was descending again into the ravine. But here she saw it was a deer. Once out of the long heather, and coming nearer, too, it was clear that this was a deer. But surely small? Where were the great horns? Or was it a hind? She knew rather than saw that her father twice aimed his rifle at this animal, whatever it was, as it sped across an open space at the bottom of the ravine. Of course all this happened in a few seconds; and she had just begun to think that the animal had horns, and was a roebuck, when the lithe, red, sinuous, silent object disappeared altogether behind a ridge. Still she did not move. She did not express disappointment. She would not turn her head.

Then she knew that her father had quickly passed her and jumped on to a clump of heather whence he could get a better view. She followed. The next thing she saw, clear against the sky, and not more than a hundred and twenty yards off, was the head of a deer, the horns thrown back, the nostrils high in the air. The same instant her father fired; and that strange object (which very much frightened her) disappeared. She saw her father pause for a second to put a fresh cartridge in his rifle; and then away he hurried to the place where the deer had passed; and so she thought she might now safely follow. She found her father searching all about; but more particularly studying the peat-hags.

"I do believe I hit him," he said (and there was considerable vexation in his tone). "Look about, Yolande. He must have crossed the peat somewhere. If he is wounded, he may not have gone far. It was only a roebuck—still—such a chance! Confound it, I believe I've missed him clean!"

He was evidently grievously mortified; and she was sorry; for she knew he would worry about it afterwards; smaller trifles than that made him fidget. But all their searching was in vain. The peat-hags here were narrow; a frightened deer would clear them.

"If he is wounded, papa, Duncan and the dogs will go after him."

"Oh, no," said he, moodily, "I believe I missed him clean. If he had been hit, he couldn't have got away so fast. Of course, it was only a buck—still!"

"But, papa, it was a most difficult shot! I never saw any creature go at such a pace; and you only saw him for a moment!"

"Yes, and for that moment he looked as big as a cow,

against the sky. Nobody but an idiot could have missed the thing!"

"Oh, you need not try to make me believe you are a bad shot," said she, proudly. "No. Everyone knows better than that. I know what Mr. Leslie tells me. And I suppose the very best shot in the world misses sometimes?"

"Well, there is no use waiting here," said he. "Of course there was no stag. The stag that idiot of a boy saw was this roebuck. If there were a stag, the noise of the shot must have driven him off. Why the mischief I did not fire when he was crossing the gully I don't understand!—I had my rifle up twice!"

"Papa," said she, suddenly, "what is that?"

She was looking away down into the ravine beneath them—at a dusky red object that was lying in a patch of green breckan. He followed the direction of her eyes.

"Why, surely—yes, it is, Yolande—that is the buck—he must have fallen backwards and rolled right down to the bottom!"

"And you said you were such a bad shot, papa!"

"Oh, that is no such prize," he said (but he spoke a good deal more cheerfully); "what I wonder is whether the poor beast is dead—I suppose he must be!"

"There they come—there they come—look!" she said; and she was far more excited and delighted than he was. "There is the red gillie at the top, and Duncan coming along by the hollow—and there is Archie!"

She took out her handkerchief, and waved it in the air.

"Don't, Yolande!" said he. "They'll think we've got a stag!"

"We've got all the stag there was to get!" said she, proudly. "And you said you were not a good shot—to shoot a roebuck running at such a pace!"

"You are the most thorough-going flatterer, Yolande!" he said, laughing (but he was very much pleased all the same). "Why, he wasn't going at all just at the crest—he stopped to sniff the air!"

"But you could only have seen him for the fiftieth part of a second: isn't that the same as running?"

At this moment a voice was heard from below, where a little group of figures had collected round the buck. It was the Master of Lynn who was looking up to them.

"A very fine head, Sir!" he called.

"There, didn't I tell you?" she said, proudly—though she had never told him anything of the kind. And then in the excitement of the moment she forgot she had never revealed to her father that little arrangement about the whisky that the Master had suggested to her.

"Duncan," she called down to them.

"Yes, Miss?"

"When you go back home, you will let the beaters have a glass of whisky each."

"Very well, Miss," he called back; and then he proceeded with the slinging of the buck round the shoulders of the red-headed gillie.

"Archie," she called again.

"Yes?"

"If you are back at the lodge first, wait for us. We shall be there in time for lunch."

"All right."

She was very proud and pleased as they trudged away home again, over the wild moorland. For her part she could see no difference between a roe deer and a red deer, except that the former (as she declared) was a great deal pleasanter to eat, as she hoped she would be able to show them. And was it not a far more difficult thing to hit a deer of the size of a roebuck than to hit a stag as tall as a horse?

"Flatterer—flatterer!" he said; but he was mightily well pleased all the same; and indeed to see Yolande gay and cheerful like this was of itself quite enough for him; so that for the time he forgot all his anxieties and fears.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

The Bishop of Newcastle has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates.

The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church has received £100 from the Grocers' Company.

A window in memory of the late Archbishop of Canterbury is in course of execution for Addington church, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street.

A stained-glass window has been placed in Milford church, Lymington, in memory of the late Lord Justice Thesiger. The work has been executed by Messrs. Warrington and Co.

The Dyers' Company have contributed five guineas, the Fishmongers' Company fifty guineas, the Grocers' Company £250, and the Leathersellers' Company twenty guineas to the East London Church Fund.

Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., laid on the 8th inst. the foundation-stone of Chiswick church, the chancel of which is being erected by the Duke of Devonshire, and the nave and aisles by Mr. Henry Smith, churchwarden.

The Rev. John Wordsworth, M.A., has been appointed to the Oriel Professorship of Holy Scripture in Oxford University, to which is attached the Canonry in Rochester Cathedral formerly held by the Provost of Oriel.

The interesting old church of Marton, near Skipton, has received an addition to its painted glass of a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, the gift of Mrs. Roundell, of Gledstone.

The north wall of the nave of Chester Cathedral, which was not included in the renovation, is shortly to be enriched with mosaics, the gift of Mrs. Platt, widow of the late Mr. Platt, of Stalybridge. It was at Mr. Platt's expense that the cathedral choir roof was so beautifully decorated.

The Committee of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb have, with the approval of the Bishop of London, the President, appointed the Rev. Charles Rhind to the chaplaincy of St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street, London, vacant by the death of the Rev. Samuel Smith.

The Bishop of Worcester having served the Rev. R. W. Enraght with a formal inhibition requiring him to cease from officiating at Holy Trinity Church, Bordesley, the Rev. H. Allan Watts, a Low Church clergyman, who had accepted the living, read himself in on Sunday. The scene at the morning service was of a most discreditable character, and in the evening the disturbances were renewed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at Windsor Castle on the 8th inst., and, having been introduced to the Queen's presence by the Home Secretary, did homage. In the House of Lords on Monday the Archbishop, introduced by the Bishops of London and Exeter, took his seat on the Episcopal Bench, and subscribed the Parliamentary roll. Towards the memorial to the Archbishop, which is to take the form of a transept in the cathedral being erected at Truro, Canon Wise, Rector of Ladoek, Cornwall, has given £1000. The sums already promised to the fund amount to £3000.

THE ELECTRIC TRAM-CAR.

The Electrical Power Storage Company has been the first, so far as we are aware, to run an ordinary working tramway car by means of electricity. An experimental trial with such a vehicle took place on Saturday last, over the West Metropolitan Tramways Company's line between Acton and Kew. This car was constructed at the company's works at Millwall, and is of the usual dimensions for carrying forty-six inside and outside passengers. It weighs, with its accumulator and machinery, but without any passengers, four and a half tons. Under the inside seats of this tram-car is placed the accumulator, consisting of fifty Faure-Sellon-Volckmar cells, each measuring 13 in. by 11 in. by 7 in., and each weighing about 80 lb. This accumulator, when fully charged, is capable of working the tram-car with its maximum load for seven hours, which means half a day of tramway service. From the accumulators the current is communicated by insulated wire to a Siemens dynamo placed underneath the car, and which acts as a motor, the motion being transmitted to the axle of the wheels through a driving belt. To start the car the current is switched on from the accumulator to the dynamo, the armature of which being set in motion, the power is communicated to the driving wheels. The car can be driven from either end, and the power required can be exactly apportioned to the work to be done by using a greater or lesser number of cells. On a level road, for instance, with a light load, only a comparatively small number of cells will be necessary; but with a heavy load, or on a rising gradient, greater power will be required, and additional cells must be switched in. The action of the motor, and consequently the direction of the car, can be readily reversed by reversing the current, and the car can also be as readily stopped by shutting off the current entirely and applying the hand brake with which the car is fitted. At night the car is lighted by means of four Swan incandescent lamps, two of which are placed under the roof and one at each end of the car. All the lamps derive their current from the accumulator. The car is also fitted with electric bells, worked from the same source. With regard to the all-important question of expense, it is stated that the actual daily cost of horsing a tram-car, as given by some of the metropolitan companies, is £1 6s., while that of electrical power is put at 6s. 3d. The question of first cost, it is said, need not be taken into consideration, inasmuch as it is almost identical in each case. Electricity, however, would appear to have the advantages of requiring less space and a smaller working staff.

We give some illustrations of the experiment on Saturday, when a large number of scientific and other gentlemen interested in the question of practical electricity were present, including Sir Daniel Cooper (chairman of the Storage Company), Sir Frederick Bramwell, F.R.S., Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., Sir Hussey Vivian, M.P., Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, C.B., Mr. Ernest Noel, M.P., Mr. Grenfell (the Governor of the Bank of England), Colonel Gouraud, Mr. John Fowler, C.E., Mr. John Beattie, Mr. Sellon, Mr. Ladd, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Volckmar, and Mr. Edmund Johnson. The tram-car had been taken on the previous day with the accumulator charged from Millwall to the dépôt of the West Metropolitan Tramways Company at Shepherd's-bush. It was officially inspected on Saturday by General Hutchinson, of the Board of Trade. During the outward run a speed of six miles per hour was attained, and the machinery worked satisfactorily, no difficulty whatever being experienced in managing the car. It therefore received General Hutchinson's approval, and is to work regularly on the Acton line, taking its turn with the horse-worked cars. On the return journey from Acton, however, a slight hitch occurred, owing to the driving-belt which transmits the power from the dynamo to the wheels becoming stretched and slipping a little. Arrived at Shepherd's-bush again the tram-car was drawn by horses to Kew, where the visitors were awaiting its arrival. The driving-belt was then tightened and all made ready for a start on the return journey, which was commenced with about forty of the visitors in and on the car. Travelling on the level or on a down gradient, the car ran very well, but was unable to cope with ascending gradients without the aid of horses. This circumstance, although untoward, should not detract from the value of the principle involved, inasmuch as there were several unfavourable conditions attending the working of the car, and which led to imperfect results. In the first place, the car was new from the works and had been running for some time before the official trial, and the driving-belt had stretched too much to be set right without being taken into the shops. In the next place, it was found, when running on the Gunnersbury and Kew line, that the section of the wheel tire did not correspond with that of the rail, so that undue friction and retardation were occasioned. However, the official run demonstrated the practicability of this application of electricity, and there can be no doubt that the system has a wide field before it in the running of locomotive cars.

Besides the tram-car, the Storage Company have fitted up a launch with a battery of forty cells and a Siemens dynamo, and this was run on the river at Kew Bridge. The launch, which is propelled by a screw, had been worked up from Millwall in the morning, and made several short trips during the day with visitors on board. She made, when fully loaded, about eight knots an hour, and ran very smoothly and noiselessly, and, of course, without emitting steam or smoke. These qualities specially point to stored electricity as an admirable medium for the propulsion of torpedo-boats.

J. H. Shakspeare, a solicitor, in prison in Manchester for conspiracy in connection with the next-of-kin frauds, has been struck off the rolls. Three other solicitors have been struck off the rolls for misappropriating money intrusted to them.

Mr. John Reginald Harmer, B.A., has been elected to the vacant fellowship of King's College, Cambridge. Mr. Harmer was an Eton scholar of the college, and took his degree in 1881 as fifth in the first class of the classical tripos; he was also placed in the first class of the theological tripos in January last; he was elected a Bell's University scholar in 1878, and has obtained several university and college prizes.

A committee has been formed of general officers and gentlemen in Scotland to collect and cause to be preserved in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, the regimental colours of old Scottish regiments. The military authorities at the Royal Hospitals at Chelsea and Netley, where stands of old colours exist, will be invited to deliver up any that will assist in completing the proposed collection.

Strong indignation continues to be expressed in reference to the disfigurement of the Victoria Embankment and the gardens by means of the proposed new ventilators of the District Railway. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Strand district was held in the Vestry-hall of St. Clement's Danes yesterday week, for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Underground Railway Company. Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord A. Percy attended as members for Westminster, and Parliament and the Board of Works were urged to take immediate steps to prevent the nuisance.

* The White Winding Water.



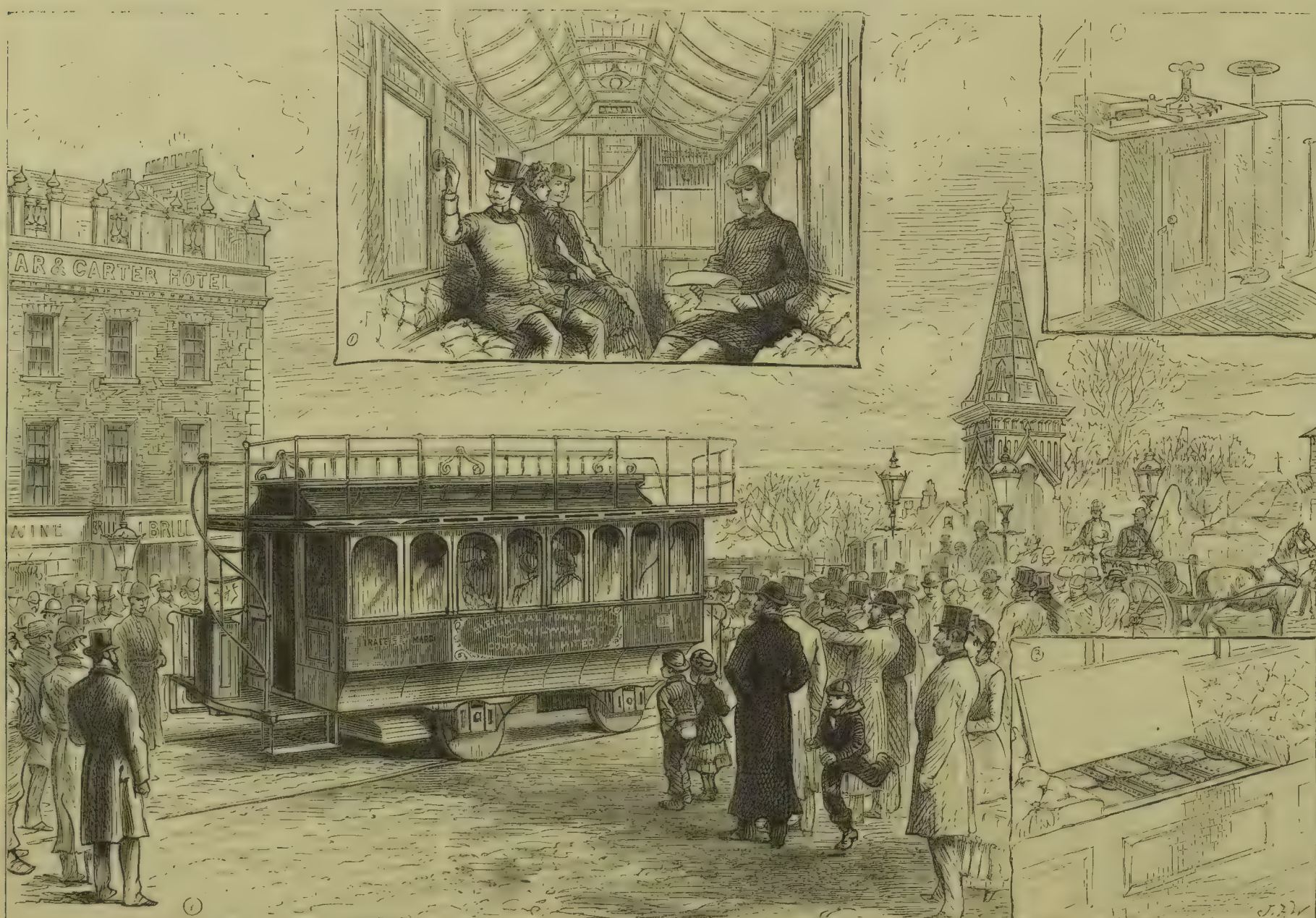
J.T.B. DEL.

1. Part of the Door-step of Nebuchadnezzar.
2. Broken Female Figure in Alabaster.
3. Stone Slab with Sphinx-like Figure.

4. Silver Handle of Drinking Vessel.
5. Coin of Cyprus found near Babylon.
6. Reverse of the same Coin.

7. Silver Ornament.
8. Egyptian God Bes.
9. Figure of Monkey.

BABYLONIAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



1. Interior of the Car, with electric light and bells.
2. Switch for starting and stopping the Car.

3. Cells with electric accumulators for storage of force, under the seats of the Car.
4. Car waiting at Kew Bridge for the party of scientific men.

THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAY-CAR TRIED ON THE WEST METROPOLITAN TRAMWAY LINE AT KEW BRIDGE.





F. W. FOX.



R. C. GRIDLEY.



C. W. MOORE.



P. W. ALLEN.



T. C. MEARNS.



F. E. CHURCHILL.

STROKE.

CAMBRIDGE
1883



F. HUNT.



P. L. HUNT (cox).



F. P. JONES.



ATHLETICS V. ÆSTHETICS

BABYLONIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The British Museum collections of Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities have lately been further enriched by the most recent labours of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, a native of Mesopotamia and a learned Oriental scholar, who was the companion and assistant of Sir Austen Henry Layard in his excavations of Nineveh in 1845 and 1850, and was subsequently employed by the Indian Government and by the Foreign Office, at Aden and in Abyssinia, in political services of considerable importance. Mr. Rassam has, from time to time, since 1854, continued his personal explorations on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and has communicated the results to the Department of the British Museum under the direction of

Dr. Birch and Mr. Pinches, and to the Society of Biblical Archaeology, in whose Journal will be found a detailed account of his discoveries up to the year 1878. He has since that period, especially in 1881, been engaged in similar work among the ruins of the ancient cities of Babylonia, the Southern Empire. Those of Sippara or Sepharvaim, near Bagdad, were the first to be discovered by him, revealing the interior of two vast precincts of buildings; the one consisting of a temple, a college of priests, and schools; the other a Royal palace, with Government offices, containing many thousand records inscribed on tablets of unbaked clay, which mostly refer to the receipt of tithes, sacrificial gifts, and pious donations, from B.C. 625 to the fall of the Persian Empire. At the last meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Dr. Birch presiding,

Mr. Rassam gave a description of this place and of the surrounding country, especially of the Yussifich Canal, the ancient Nahr Malka. He then briefly described his work upon the mounds of Tel-Ibrahim, about ten miles east of Babylon—the site of the ancient city of Kutha—a city which, like Sippara or Sepharvaim, was a great religious centre, and also one of the cities from which the Samaritan colonists were taken. The works upon the ruins of Babylon, which he had conducted, had been most successful, resulting in the discovery of the site of the "Hanging Gardens." In the Babel mound, situated without the enceinte of Babylon, Mr. Rassam found traces of extensive hydraulic works. The mound is next in height to the Birs Nimroud. In the central portion were found four most beautifully constructed wells, connected

with a large subterranean channel. Upon clearing this, Mr. Rassam found a water connection with the Euphrates. His excavations in the mound of Birs Nimroud on the west of the Euphrates resulted in the discovery of richly decorated chambers and halls, and in the recovery of a curious bronze plate forming part of the threshold of the temple of Nebo—the patron deity of the later Babylonian Empire.

We present some illustrations of a few of the interesting relics of ancient Babylon, which Mr. Rassam has obtained for the British Museum. Among these objects of archaeological study, there is a portion, probably half, of the bronze doorstep of Nebuchadnezzar (Fig. 1), from the temple of E-zida, which has attracted great attention on account of its having an inscription on the frontage, in which the Babylonian god Nebo is celebrated as the lengthener of Nebuchadnezzar's life. It has been suggested that there is here an allusion to Nebuchadnezzar's recovery from the illness, or fit of insanity, mentioned in the fourth chapter of Daniel. This portion of the doorstep is 64½ in. long by 20½ in. wide. The broken alabaster figure of a woman is in several respects extremely curious. The fulness and rotundity of form suggest an idea of female beauty differing greatly from that of the ancient Greeks. The head apparently is covered with a wig. It is worthy of note that in a bas-relief in the Museum, which represents Sardanapalus and his wife feasting in a garden, the Queen is also remarkably plump and fat. The stone slab with the sphinx-like figure at the top (Fig. 3) is at present unique. Its purpose has been doubted. On the one hand, it has been supposed that the intention was that it should receive an inscription; but, if so, the inscription was never engraved. On the other hand, it has been imagined that it was intended to be held in the hand or to rest on a support as an object of worship. The sphinx-like figure has, unfortunately, lost its head and part of its wings. The silver cup-handle (Fig. 4) is an interesting specimen of Babylonian workmanship. It bears the figure of a deity with the form of a bull, the divine character being represented by the engraved wings. The Cypriote coin (Figs. 5, 6) and several others which were found with it, including one from Tyre, were intended apparently to be melted down and transformed into other objects. The reader will notice the cut with a chisel, seen in Fig. 5. Other coins are cut in pieces. But, from some cause which we cannot now discover, the Babylonian silversmith was compelled to leave his work never to resume it. The coin and the silver ornament (Fig. 7) are both much oxidised. The small head of the Egyptian god Bes (Fig. 8), whose characteristics have furnished an enigma to Egyptologists, is a little remarkable as being found in Babylonia. Like the little monkey in blue composition (Fig. 9), the figure of Bes was pierced with a hole, so that it might be worn as an ornament, or possibly as a charm.

The objects figured in our illustration, with the exception of the doorstep of Nebuchadnezzar, are not as yet on public view at the Museum. We may add that the discovery of the real character and purpose of the doorstep is due to the sagacity and penetration of Mr. Ready, of the British Museum.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE INDUS AT ATTOCK.

This important work, constructed during the past year under the superintendence of Mr. O'Callaghan, engineer-in-chief, with able assistants, will be completed in June. Among the remarkable works of the kind which British skill and science has erected in India, the Attock Bridge will stand second to none. It will consist of five spans—two of 308 ft. each, and three of 257 ft. each. The whole structure will be of iron. The ironwork for the spans was made by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., of London, and that for the piers by Messrs. Handyside and Co., of Derby, from the designs of Mr. A. M. Rendel, C.E. The third pier, which stands in the middle of the river, exposed to all the violence of the floods, will be protected by a massive cut-water, of best masonry, about 100 ft. high. It has been proposed to protect all the piers by cut-waters, as recent floods have proved that the second and fourth piers require protection. Last July saw the Indus in the highest flood known for several years; and the centre pier, though as yet unprotected by a cut-water, stood the test very well—only one of its diagonal vertical pieces being slightly injured. The ironwork of the first two spans is completed, and the staging for the third and fifth spans is progressing favourably. At the latest, another year ought to see the railway running without a break from Lahore to Peshawur.

The site of the bridge is about two miles below where the Grand Trunk road now crosses the river, which crossing-place is under the walls of the old Sikh Fort of Attock. The view represented in our illustration was taken at the end of January, just one year from the date of commencing the erection of the ironwork. The river is here shown at its very lowest; but, during floods, it extends from one abutment to the other, and has been known to rise to within 15 ft. of the level of the bottom of the girders, 100 ft. above its lowest level. On July 29 last year, it rose to the height of 65 ft. 7 in., as recorded by an inscription on pieces of iron lately attached to the first and last pier. The river Indus was always considered as the boundary of Hindustan; and, as the name of Attock implies, a barrier beyond which no Hindoo could pass. When the British Government took possession of the Peshawur Valley, at the close of the second Sikh war, they needed means of communication; accordingly the Grand Trunk road, which already extended from Calcutta to Lahore, was continued to Peshawur; communication across the Indus being kept up by a boat bridge in the dry season, and by a ferry during the rains. It was at one time proposed to carry the road under the bed of the river by means of a tunnel, and the heading, or driftway, under the river was actually completed; but the great expense of the approaches, which necessitated nearly three miles of tunnel, caused the Government of India to abandon the idea. As railways in India extended, it was felt that communication with the frontier, by some more expeditious method than an ordinary road, was required; and in 1869 the construction of the Punjab Northern Railway was sanctioned. Various circumstances prevented the construction of this line beyond Jhelum, till the last Afghan War was begun, in 1879; after which the Government determined to extend the railway to Peshawur. The line is now complete, with the exception of this bridge over the Indus; and our illustration, from a photograph by Mr. J. Burke, of Rawul Pindi, shows the progress which has been made with its construction.

On Monday morning the steam tramway between Bury and Manchester was opened. It forms a portion of the Manchester, Bury, Rochdale, and Oldham undertaking, which, when completed, will extend about seventy miles.

Vacancies in the Charterhouse made by recent deaths among the "poor brethren" cannot be filled up in consequence of deficiencies of income caused by the reduction of the rents of farms owned by the institution, and in many cases by the inability to let the property.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W H A (Verulam Club).—The key move of No. 1815 is 1. K to R square.

S I (Stepney).—Thanks, the game is very acceptable.

R L h (Magdeburg).—Your diagram contains no conditions, and no solution accompanies it.

A M (Havana).—The gentleman to whom your letter is addressed is not connected with this paper. We shall be glad to receive a report of Mr. Gilmay's match.

E T (Bath).—We have forwarded a letter from Havana addressed to you.

D V (Wolfenbützel).—Your solutions arrive in good time for acknowledgment.

ARAZATY.—Black has a piece to the good, and should win.

D W C (Siberia).—Thanks for the games.

Problems received, with thanks, from J C (Glasgow), E P V (Glasbury), C E Tuckett (Clifton), and E W (Canterbury).

CONNECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2033 received from H Stebbing, P Bourget (Tunis), J A B, Edmund Field, E J Winter Wood, B C M S, J J Cridian, and J R (Edinbro); of No. 2036 from G G (Abingdon), F Bennett, Jumbo, Politechniker (Zurich), W M King, George E Cooper, Dr Vaelkel (Wolfenbützel), F W Dyer, Gyp, A Briggs, W S Owen, J F Moore, Woodman and Venns (Arundel), J A B, W F R (Swansea), J J Cridian, Laura Greaves, B C M S, R Worters, and J R (Edinbro).

CONNECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2037 received from H B, H Stebbing, Dr F St, Alpha, R Tweedell, A R Street, W Hillier, Fodien, F F Butler (York), L L Greenaway, J A B, Ben Nevis, Luis Calcano (Liverpool), New Forest, E Casella (Paris), R H Brooks, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Pharaoh, L Falcon (Antwerp), E Loudon, Nerina, A H Mann, C S Cox, R T Kemp, R Ingersoll, A Briggs, E C H, James Pilkington, S Farrant, F Bennett, Jumbo, W Dewse, Harry Springthorpe, B H C (Salisbury), Shadforth, B R Wood, E L G, G W Mosley, Smutch, B C M S, M O'Halloran, L Wyman, Thomas Waters, S Lowndes, R Worters (Canterbury), W Scott, Politechniker (Zurich), E L Hopkins, F G Parsloe, C W Millsom, J R (Edinbro), E J Posno (Haarlem), G Huskisson, and F B Grant.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2036.

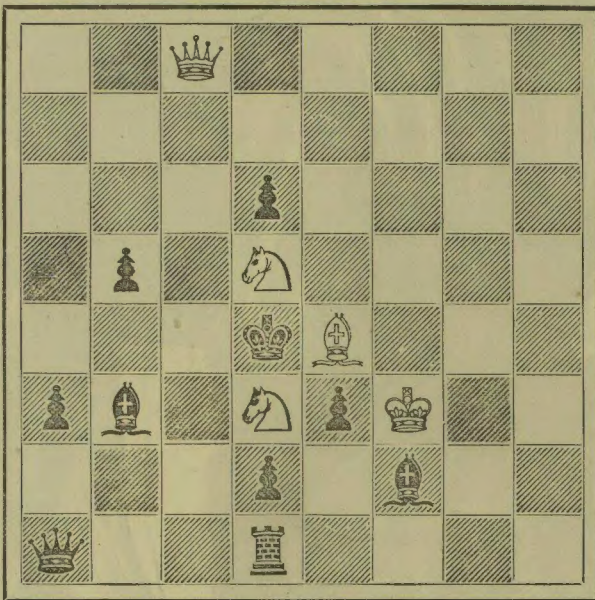
WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to R 6th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

NOTE.—Several correspondents have directed our attention to 1. K to B 6th; and it appears to us to be as effective as the move in the text.

PROBLEM No. 2039.

By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The following Partie, disclosing a remarkable defence to the King's Gambit, is from the *Philadelphia Times*. It was played between Mr. BARBOUR and Herr STEINITZ.—(King's Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Very well played. The attack has already	the worse position.
2. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	12. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
3. P takes P	Kt takes P	13. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Kt 4th	14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
The last two moves of Black constitute		15. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Q 5th (ch)
Mr. Barbour's defence.		16. K to Kt 2nd	R to K sq
5. P to B 3rd	P to Q 4th	17. R to K sq	B to Q 2nd
6. P takes P (en	B takes P	18. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to B 3rd
pass.)	Q to K 2nd (ch)	19. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 5th (ch)	20. B takes P	B to B 4th
8. K to B 2nd	Castles	21. Q to B 3rd	R takes B
9. K to Kt sq	P to K B 4th		
10. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
11. P to B 4th			

This excellent stroke decides the game, as White cannot take the Rook because of the reply 22. B to R 6th (ch), winning the Queen.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Committee announce that they have made a final allotment of £1000 to the prizes in the Major Tournament, according to the following scale:—First Prize, £300; Second Prize, £175; Third Prize, £150; Fourth Prize, £125; Fifth Prize, £100; Sixth Prize, £75. A Special Prize of £25, presented by Baron Kolisch, will be won by the competitor who makes the best score against the six prizetakers.

The balance of the Lewenthal Fund, £50, as sanctioned by the trustee of that fund, Mr. G. W. Medley, will be divided as Consolation Prizes amongst the competitors obtaining no other prize, according to their score. For this prize the score will be calculated according to the value of the games won from each antagonist, which value will be calculated in accordance with the final score of each. For example, the winner of the first prize in the tournament makes a final score of twenty-eight, any non-prizetaker who wins or draws a game from him will score twenty-eight, or fourteen respectively for such win or draw. A game won from a player whose final score is eight will count that amount, and so on. The score of all the non-prizetakers being calculated in this manner, the sum of £50 will be divided amongst them *pro rata*, according to their respective scores.

No alteration is made in the terms of the Vizayanagram Tournament. The Committee hope to bring out the terms of another tournament, to be confined to members of provincial clubs, on a system that may not require a lengthened detention in London.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the Twickenham and Kingston Clubs met at the Townhall, Twickenham. The match resulted in the defeat of Kingston by eleven games to one, the unit comprising two draws. On the same day a match was played between the Endeavour and Gresham Clubs, six a side, which resulted in a victory for the latter by four games to two.

The match between the Athenaeum and Kentish Town chess clubs, played on the 10th inst., resulted in the representatives of the former scoring twelve games to the adversaries' six.

The return-match between the Oxford City and University clubs was played on the 2nd inst., when the latter achieved a decisive victory by 22½ to 10½. There were fifteen players a side.

In the handicap tourney at the Café de la Régence, Paris, the first prize fell to M. Chamier, whose score was 5½ out of a possible 10; M. Clero won the second prize, and Messrs. Arnaud de Rivière and Taubenhaus divided the third.

Mr. W. H. White has resigned his appointment as Chief Constructor at the Admiralty, having accepted an appointment with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., of Newcastle.

On the motion of the Prince of Wales, it was resolved on Monday, at a meeting of the Committee for erecting a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Street, R.A., to approve of the design submitted by Mr. Armstead, R.A., and the Committee were authorised to carry it out, subject to such modifications in the pedestal as may be deemed advisable.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, a meeting was held last Saturday, at the United Service Institution, to consider the unsatisfactory condition of the British cemeteries in the Crimea. The first resolution was proposed by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness suggested the concentration of the several cemeteries in one; and in the second resolution, unanimously agreed to, this suggestion was embodied. A committee was appointed, and a subscription commenced, his Royal Highness heading the list with £50.

OBITUARY.

LORD SHERBORNE.

The Right Hon. James Henry Legge Dutton, third Lord Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, died on the 8th inst. He was born May 30, 1804, the eldest son of John, second Lord, by Mary, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Henry Stawel Bilson Legge, last Lord Stawel, and was grandson of John Dutton, of Sherborne, M.P. for Gloucestershire, who was created Baron Sherborne in 1784. His Lordship succeeded his father as third Lord Oct. 19, 1862. He married, first, June 22, 1826, Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; and secondly, Sept. 3, 1857, Susan Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Block, of Charlton, Wilts. By the former (who died July 29, 1845, he had a large family. The eldest-surviving son, Edward Lennox, now fourth Lord Sherborne, was born April 23, 1831. The name of Dutton was assumed by James Lennox Napier, of Loughcrew, in the county of Meath, the father of the first Lord Sherborne, in right of his maternal ancestors, the Duttons of Sherborne.

SIR THEOPHILUS WILLIAM BIDDULPH, BART.

Sir Theophilus William Biddulph, seventh Baronet, of Birdingbury, county Warwick, J.P. and D.L., late Major 2nd Warwickshire, died on the 1st inst., at Mentone. He was born Jan. 18, 1830, the only son of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, sixth Baronet, by Jane Rebecca, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Vyner, of Eathorpe, and was the direct descendant of the very ancient Saxon family of Biddulph, which is stated by Erdeswick, in his "Survey of Staffordshire," to have sprung from Ormus le Guidon, Lord of Biddulph, at the time of Doomsday. Sir Theophilus was educated at Eton, and in 1850 graduated at Trinity College, Oxford. He succeeded his father July 15, 1854; married, June 18, 1872, Mary Agnes, third daughter of Kenelm, seventeenth Lord Somerville, and leaves one son, Sir Theophilus George, the present Baronet, born April 3, 1874, and one daughter, Mary, born April 4, 1873.

SIR THOMAS WHITE.

Sir Thomas White, Alderman of Portsoken Ward, J.P. and D.L., died recently, aged sixty-three. He was long engaged in commercial pursuits in the City of London. In 1871 he was elected an Alderman, in 1872 Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in 1876 Lord Mayor. During his occupancy of the Civic Chair the Shah of Persia visited the City of London, and, in honour of the event, the Lord Mayor received knighthood. Sir Thomas married, first, 1840, Mary, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Webb, of Woodford (which lady died in 1874); and secondly, 1878, Florence Susan, daughter of Mr. Henry Simpson, of Harewood-square.

MR. CAULFEILD.

Mr. Edward Houston Caulfeild, of Drumcaine, county Tyrone, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1838, heir-presumptive to the Viscount of Charlemont, died on the 7th inst. He was born, Feb. 28, 1807, the son of James Caulfeild, of Drumcaine (great-grandson of the second Viscount Charlemont), by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Crofton, M.P., and was married, April 26, 1828, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Piers Geale, by whom he leaves, besides one daughter, two sons—Colonel James Alfred Caulfeild, J.P. and D.L., Comptroller in the Household of the Lord Lieutenant, and Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick, formerly in the Coldstream Guards in the Crimea, now heir-presumptive to the Viscount of Charlemont, and married to the Hon. Annette Handcock, second daughter of Richard, third Baron Castlemaine, by whom he has a daughter, Constance Elizabeth, Countess of Ranfurly; and Marcus Piers Francis Caulfeild, lately private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. William Symons, of Hatt, Cornwall, formerly Recorder of Saltash, on the 6th inst. He was a descendant of the old family of Symons of Tremayne.

Mr. Richard Hall, of Innismore Hall, county Fermanagh, and of 12, Kensington-gate, J.P., High Sheriff in 1842, on the 6th inst., aged seventy-six.

Captain Ward, R.N., of Slingsby, Yorkshire, aged ninety-three; one of the few surviving officers who took part in the battle of Trafalgar. He was a midshipman on board the Victory, and accompanied Nelson's remains to England in 1805.

Mr. John Bagwell, of Marfield, county Tipperary, in his seventy-second year. He sat in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, as M.P. for Clonmel from 1857 down to 1874, and was Lord of the Treasury from 1859 to 1862.

Mr. William George Harrison, Q.C., Bencher of the Inner Temple. He graduated at Cambridge as a Wrangler in 1850, was called to the Bar in 1853, and took silk in 1877. Last April he was appointed one of the two Senior Grand Deacons of Grand Lodge, having been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. George Wythes, of Bickley Hall, Kent, and Copt Hall, Essex, on the 3rd inst., in his seventy-second year. Engaged in railway contracts with the late Mr. Brassey, he was highly considered in his profession; and one of his successful efforts was the construction of a portion of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

Mr. Ashton Dilke, on the 12th inst., at Algiers. Mr. Dilke was a younger brother of the President of the Local Government Board, and was born in 1850. At the general election of 1880 he was returned for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and resigned his seat a month ago, owing to the state of his health, which had failed for some time. Mr. Dilke's portrait was given in this paper May 1, 1880.

Major-General John Edward Michell, C.B., Royal Artillery, at Tunbridge Wells, aged fifty-five. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 up to May, 1855, and took part in the battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and the siege of Sebastopol. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he proceeded to India and served throughout the campaign of 1857-8. For his services in India he was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, had received the medal with clasps, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and for his services in the Eastern campaign received the medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and the Turkish medals, and the decoration of the 5th Class of the Medjidie.

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fits, if he does not cease from the evil and sing the praises of Macniven ⁸/_#
& Camerons' Pens."—*Leigh Chronicle*, 14th November 1874. ²/_b

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injure the leather, and is free from acid. Is a household re-
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In Six Boxes. Will keep moist in any climate. Gives
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Prepared in a special manner by our new and improved
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NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING.

In Stone Bottles. Gives a most brilliant and lasting
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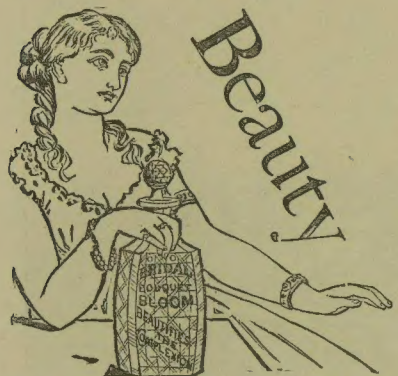
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A Vegetable Dressing, especially for Ladies' Use, easily
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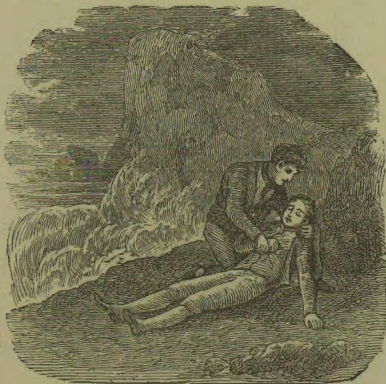
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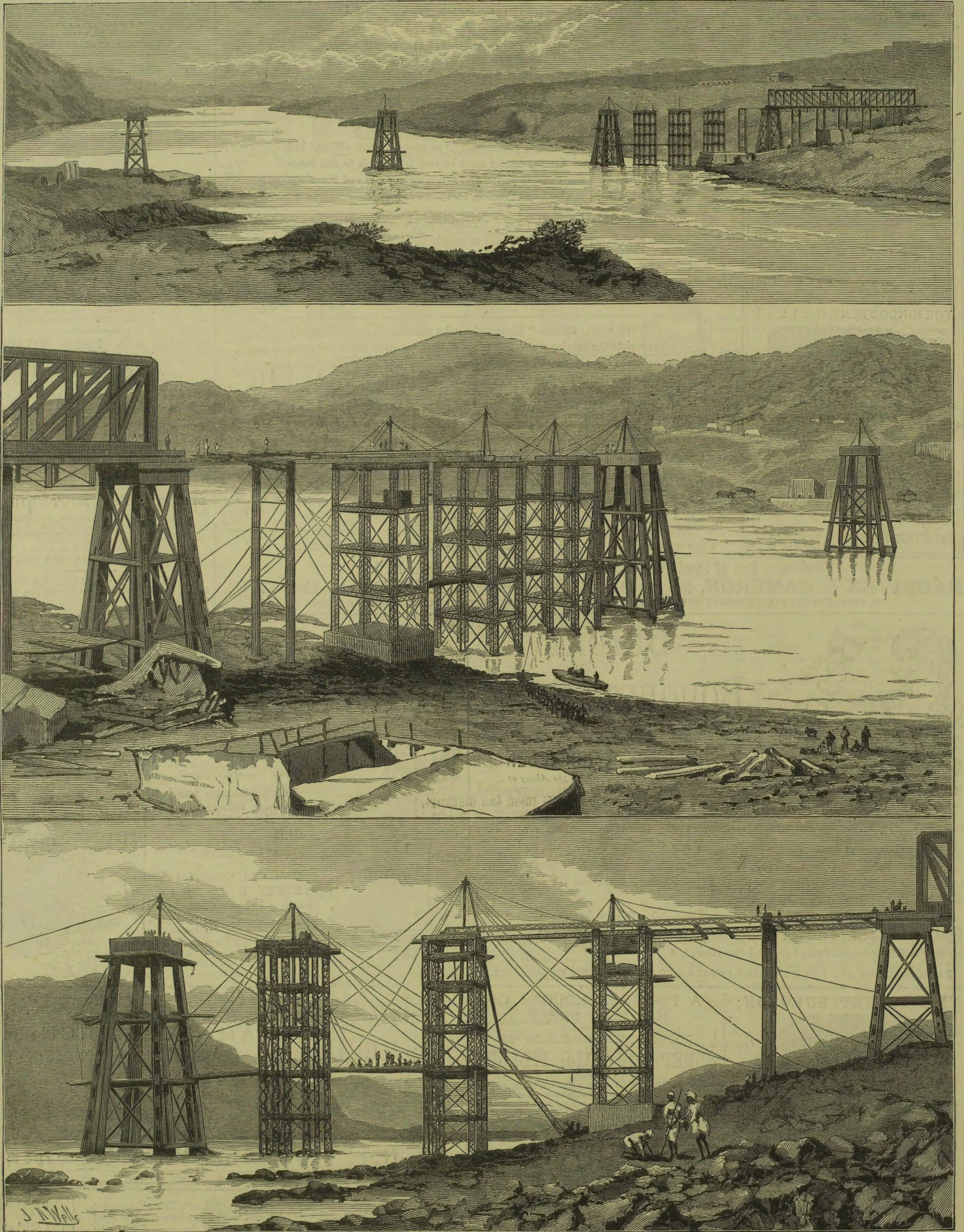
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